

NEW SERIES.]

DECEMBER, 1873. [Vol. II—No. 12.

PUBLISHED BY

## SAML. SANDS & SON,

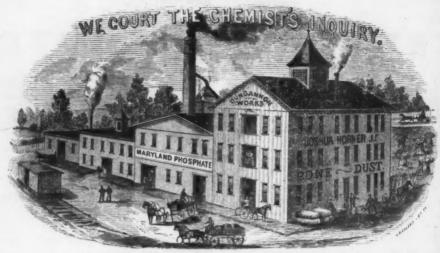
No. 9 North street, Baltimore, Md.

### TABLE OF CONTENTS:

THE VALUE OF THE CLOVER PLANT	Sheep—Breeding Flocks
THE GUNPOWDER AGRICULTURAL CLUB438	WINTERING BEES
GATHERING PEARS	HYGIENE
THE VEGETABLE GARDEN—WORK FOR DEC. 440 A REMEDY FOR THE PHYLLOXERA	Useful Recipes
Two Bales of Cotton on One Acre41	THE FLOWER TRADE
THE BEST BREEDS OF SWINE	MARL ON EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND461 BALTIMORE MARKETS461
Canada Horses442	DALTIMORE MARKETS401

Printed by JAMES Young, 114 West Baltimore street.

[ESTABLISHED 1848.]



### HORNER'S

# MARYLAND SUPER-PHOSPHATE

Of which 45.638 per cent. is Bone Phosphate.

17. "Soluble.

Ammonia.

Equiv. to 10 156 per cent. Sulphate Ammonia.

6.821
7.906
Soda.

To the Farmers and Planters of Maryland and the South generally.

### Horner's Maryland SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

(We court the Chemist's inquiry.)

After 23 years' experience in the Fertilizing business, and after establishing a wide reputation for the purity and excellence of his Bone Dust, the subscriber has been induced to prepare a Phosphate suitable to the requirements and every way worthy the attention of the Southern Farmer.

The "MARYLAND" is a rejuvenator and permanent improver of the soil. It stimulates equal to Peruvian Guano, and sustains equal to Bone, being composed almost entirely of these ingredients, with a very liberal percentage of Potash in the residuum. There is no adulterater nor inferior article used—every part of the Phosphate being of essential benefit to the land. Neither pains nor expense have been spared in its preparation, and we claim for it the greatest benefit to the farmer from the smallest outlay.

For Cotton, Wheat and Corn, and as a general stimulant and aliment for worn and impoverished

For Cotton, Wheat and Corn, and as a general stimulant and aliment for worn and impoverished land, there can be nothing superior. It is warranted to run as high in Ammonia, and higher in Bone Phosphate, than any other fertilizer in the market.

Price \$50 per ton, in new bags. No charge for delivery.

#### ANALYSIS OF JOSHUA HORNER, Jr's. BONE DUST.

Moisture																			
Organic Matter.																			 20.94
Ammonia	0	. 0			0	0.0	0			.,	0			å	ı.	68	Ø	ķ.	
Lime			*	w. ek				w	0.4	0 1			*				*	* *	30,47

Phosphoric Acid,	29.16
Insoluble Residue	2.90
WM. P. TONRY, Analytical Chem	ist. 99.90

### Bone Dust \$45, Bone, Meal \$50, Dissolved Bone \$48,

Our own manufacture, in new bags; Eastern and Western Bone Dust, \$35. Peruvian Guano delivered from Peruvian Government Warehouse at the lowest rates. No charge for delivery.

Manufacturer and General Commission Merchant. Office and Warehouse, 54 S. Gay street. General Warehouse, corner Chew and Stirling streets, also 178 Forrest street, BALTIMORE, MD.

sep-tf. JOSHUA

JOSHUA HORNER, Jr.





# AMERICAN FARMER

AND

### RURAL REGISTER.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS."

#### PUBLISHED BY SAML SANDS & SON, BALTIMORE, MD.

Vol. II.—No. 12.1

DECEMBER, 1873.

[NEW SERIES.

#### The Value of the Clover Plant.

In our last, we presented to our readers a paper from Prof. Voelcker, chemist to the English Royal Agricultural Society, on the value of the Clover plant as a preparatory crop to the cultivation of Wheat-and promised to follow it up with some experiments by the Professor in the same direction, although, as we then remarked, the pith of the whole matter was embodied in the conclusions at which he had arrived, (given in our August No. in our remarks on wheat culture,) that "the clover plants take nitrogen from the atmosphere and manufacture it into their own substance, which, on decomposition of the clover roots and leaves, produces abundance of ammonia. In reality, the growing of clover is equivalent, to a great extent, to manuring with Peruvian guano; and in this paper of mine I show that you obtain a larger quantity of manure than in the largest dose of Peruvian guano which a farmer would ever think of applying." That article and the one published in our last, so fully present the subject to our readers, that we deem it scarcely necessary to give the additional evidence, from the same source, as was contemplated. more especially as we have at hand a very able essay written by Col. Thos. J. Moore, of Spartansburg, S. C., and read before the State Agricultural Society of South Carolina at its April session of 1873, on "Wintering Stock," in which the experience of that gentleman is given in the cultivation of clover at the South. and which may be found of more practical

benefit to our readers at the present time than even that of the distinguished English chemist. Col. M. in his paper shows by experiments, which he details, the great advantage and economy in feed, in housing cattle, even in his State, during the winter; and disposing of this branch of his subject, he presents the following table of comparative values of different substances, compiled from Boussingault's Tables of Nutritive Equivalents, showing at a glance the superior value of clover as food over the several other products named:—

Articles of Food and Nutritive Equivalents.— English hay, 1.00; red clover hay, .75; red clover (green), 3.11; rye straw, 4.79; wheat straw, 4.26; oat straw, 3.83; barley straw, 4.00; pea straw, .64; turnips (Swedish), 6.76; peas, .27; Indian corn, .70; barley, .65; oats, .60; rye, .58; wheat, .55.

Col. Moore, in giving this table, shows that, "Taking English hay as the standard of comparison, one hundred pounds are equivalent to seventy-five pounds of clover hay or three hundred and eleven pounds green clover, or of the straws, ranging from sixty-four pounds pea to four hundred and sixty pounds barley, or of the grains, from twenty-seven pounds peas to seventy pounds Indian corn. It will be further seen that clover hay is almost equal in nutritive value to corn, seventy-five pounds of the former being equal to seventy pounds of the latter; also that one pound clover hay equals about five pounds oat straw, or five and five-seventh pounds of wheat straw; also that corn is the least nutritious of the grains, seventy pounds being equivalent to twentyseven of peas, fifty-five of wheat, sixty of oats, sixty-five of barley, and as compared with oat straw, stands as one to five and onehalf. According to this table, an acre of clover, making two tons of hay, yields the equivalent of sixty-six and two-third bushe's of corn. When, therefore, we take into consideration the difference in the cost of production, we see the great importance and economy of pushing clover raising to the utmost. I have no means of ascertaining the comparative value of crab grass hay, but infer from the avidity with which it is eaten by stock, when properly cured, that it is as nutritious as herds grass or of any of the kindred varieties. It grows luxuriantly upon my stubble lands that are rich enough when the seasons are propitious. It is the cheapest of hay, since it costs nothing but saving. If it is desired, an abundance of it can be raised by ploughing stubble or rest lands in May and June, and manuring with some active nitrogenous manure. If the mowing machine be used, the cost in the first case is almost nothing."

This testimony is important, at this time, as greater attention is being given to the cultivation of the grasses at the South than has been bestowed upon them heretofore, and, although this branch of the subject was not contemplated in our consideration of the question as to the furnishing of ammonia to the Wheat plant by the previous turning in of a clover crop, yet the facts presented of its superiority over most other articles of food, are of much practical value to the farmer, and more especially is this the case in the near approach which is shown in the nutritive equivalent of clover to that of Indian cornthe great labor required in the cultivation of the latter, over that requisite for the former, being also one of the most important considerations to the farmer at this time, when that commodity is of such an uncertain tenure and costly character.

In this connection we would call attention to the testimony borne by Col M. to the "comparative value of crab grass hav," as it has a bearing upon a subject to which we have the past season given much attention. Early in the last spring we paid a visit to the farm of Col. Brockenbrough, on the Rappahannock river, to consult with him about the saving of the large crop of hay growing spontaneously upon his extensive farm, and from observation and enquiry, we found that the stock on the farm and in the neighborhood, were almost entirely supported from the grass grown the preceding year upon this estate, and which is a variety of the Crab (Panicum), as was reported to us by Mr. Vesey, the Botanist of the Agricultural Bureau, to whom specimens were submitted. Certainly to our vision the stock appeared to have really been "in clover." This, however,

by the way, and we allude to the subject now, from the knowledge of the fact, that much interest is being felt by the owners of similar lands throughout the tide-water region of Virginia, as to the result of Col. B.'s attempts to introduce the hay into the market in competition with other kinds now so largely protruded into the Southern states from the North.

#### Ex-Gov. Brown, of Georgia, on Clover.

We have perhaps already devoted an undue portion of our limited space to the discussion of the Clover question, both as a fertilizer for the soil, and, as shown in the remarks above. as one of the most nutritive of all the foodsupplying crops for stock-but the following extract from a speech delivered by Ex-Gov. Brown, before a State Agricultural Convention, held at Rome, Geo., Aug. 11th, 1871, is so appropriate to the occasion, that we have concluded to publish it before leaving the subject—this we do the more readily, in order that those who may be induced to take the advice, and avail of the experience of such men as Col. Moore and Gov. Brown, may take the necessary steps to secure the seed. and prepare their land, before the season of sowing arrives-and this reminds us of the suggestions of another excellent planter, of North Carolina, which will be found elsewhere, who shows his faith by the preparations he is making for an extensive seeding of the grasses the ensuing season.

Gov. Brown, after giving his mode of sowing, which is with oats in March, says that thus sown he has never, in a single instance,

failed, adding :-

"I am satisfied our people are neglecting their best interests, whenever they neglect to cultivate largely of grasses, as it is scarcely any labor to make the grass crop, and it is the most available made on the land when produced. \* \* \* A bushel to six or seven acres is more than is usually put upon land, but I have found it, in the end, much the cheapest to put in enough seed to be sure to

get a good stand the first year.

"Of an ordinary season, the clover will, the year it is sowed, grow up a considerable height before frost, if the land is good; and with it will be a good coat of crab grass, and a considerable crop of weeds. Just before frost, I put my two-horse mower in and cut all this down, and dry it and stack it, and it makes a fine crop of hay. The stock will eat all the young clover and the crab grass, and even the tops of the rag-weeds, when they are cut green and dried with the hay. But not the least benefit from this course is the fine

order in which your land is left for mowing

in the spring.

"In reference to the quality of land best adapted to its growth, I state that, in my opinion, it does best upon stiff, black, rich river bottom, which needs no manure to make a good crop. If you put it on uplands, and expect a good crop, you must manure your land well before you sow; and when it is once set with clover, if you cultivate it properly, you may keep it perpetually rich. If you have poor lands, and wish to enrich them with clover, you must turn over several successive crops in the green state, giving them to the land; and, if you have the patience in this way you can soon improve it until it will produce a good crop for use, and may then keep your land rich for the future. But you need not expect a heavy crop of clover on poor land, any more than you may expect a

heavy crop of any other sort.
"My judgment, however, is, that clover is the best of all fertilizers. It enriches the land, and continues to keep it rich, if you continue to alternate the clover with other crops, or to run it a considerable portion of time in clover.

"As already stated, you do not pasture it the first year, and your first crop is saved, the next spring after it is sowed. That year you may mow it twice, and the next year twice. The third year you should cut the first crop and save it for hay, and you should turn the second crop under with a two-horse turning plough, giving it to the soil, and either sow it in wheat that fall, which is probably best, or cultivate it in corn, the next spring. should not stand more than three years, without being turned under, as the fourth year's crop will not be a very good one, and the wild growth and broom sedge will become troublesome by the fourth year. I may also remark, that the first crop cut each year, which, in Cherokee-Georgia, is ready for the mower about the last of May, is much the best for The second crop will make your horses slobber, though the hay is very good for cat-The proper time to mow the crop is when it is in full bloom, and a few blooms, here and there, of the earliest, are beginning to fade preparatory to ripening the seed."

THE PHYLLOXERA.—The Abbe Roland has communicated to the Cultivateur de la Region Lyonnaise an "infallible remedy" against the Phylloxera, which, after two years' trial, he recommends "with confidence" to vine-growers. It consists in inoculating the vine with the pure essence of Lucalyptus globulous. broad incision is made through the bark at the neck of the vine, in which a few drops of the essence are deposited by means of a small The result is that in about camel hair brush. three days the phylloxera entirely disappears, while the vine is not in the least degree injured by the operation. The incision may be made through any part of the bark with equal success, but the result is more speedily attained the nearer it is made to the roots.

### Stable Manure as a Source of Nitrogen for the Tobacco Crop.

Our readers know from the accounts of Mr. White in his series of papers on Tobacco Culture in New England, which have been given in preceding Nos. of the Farmer, how large, and, to some eyes, extravagant an amount of stable manure is there used in the production of the great crops of the weed so generally attained in that section, and Prof. S. W. Johnson, in an able report on Tobacco to the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture. (from which we may hereafter give some further extracts,) in making a comparison of the amount of nitrogen carried off in an average crop of tobacco with that which is furnished by one of these heavy dressings of stable manure, indicates that the use of this substance as a supplier of nitrogen is attended by a vast outlay of money and labor which might be largely dispensed with. On this point he says:

"Assuming for the present that the export of nitrogen in our average crop of 1,800 lbs. tobacco leaf is but 50 lbs., let us consider what are the supplies of this element in the usual fertilizing applications. Mr. Alden Smith alone, of the ten gentlemen who have supplied tobacco for analysis, has given a fairly precise statement of the quantity of manure applied to the crop. The acre received 9 cords of stable manure, 1500 lbs. of superphosphate, and 400 lbs. of guano, and the crop was very near the average on which our calculation of the export of tobacco is based. Taking Wolff's estimate of nitrogen in stable manure, viz., 0.53 per cent., and the weight of a cord at 2 tons, we have in it 190 The phosphate, at 2 per lbs. of nitrogen. cent. would yield 30 lbs., and the guano, at 10 per cent., contained 40 lbs., making a total of 260 lbs. of nitrogen supplied in the manure. Of this quantity about 31 per cent. is found again in the crop of leaf and stalks, while only 19 per cent. of it is exported in the leaf, and 12 per cent. may be returned to the soil in the stalks. The calculation suggests a very important inquiry. The heavy doses of stable manure contain more phosphoric acid, potash, magnesia and lime than the tobacco crop can carry off. The only other directly fertilizing element which stable manure contains, that can make its use necessary or advantageous, is nitrogen. Now this element in stable manure is rather expensive, if the farmer has to pay cash for it, for the ton contains but 10 lbs. of nitrogen, all told, and the larger share is in a less active state than it is in fish, blood or sulphate of ammonia, while the cost of handling is very great. Two closely related questions then arise: 1st. Is it needful to use so much nitrogen? and 2d. Can not other fertilizers be economically substituted for stable manure?

"The large quantity of nitrogen that is applied, above that which the crop contains, may be necessary because, 1st, but part of it is in an available condition; or, 2d, because there is a great waste of nitrogen during the growth of the crop. Fortunately, we are not reduced to mere speculation on this important topic, but have, in the investigation of Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert, of England, some well authenticated facts which serve to show the true state of the case. The following paragraphs are quoted from a paper read by John Bennett Lawes, Esq., before the Maidstone Farmers' Club, December, 1870, and entitled "Scientific Agriculture with a View to Profit."

#### Extract from Mr. Lawes' Paper.

"Among the results of the Rothamsted field experiments, there is one fact which stands out with the greatest possible prominence, viz, that certain substances, which constitute a very small proportion of the crops, exert a very striking influence on their growth, when employed as manures. Thus nitrogen, in the form of ammonia salts, or nitrate of soda, used in admixture with superphosphate of lime, and applied to the Rothamsted soil when, in an agricultural sense, in a state of exhaustion—that is when it is unfit to grow another grain crop without manure—will yield a full crop of corn, and, with a repetition of manure each year, will continue to do so for many years in succession.

"For example: a mixture of 300 lbs. of superphosphate of lime and 200 lbs. of ammonia salts, applied every year for nineteen years, has yielded almost exactly the same amount of barley as 300 lbs. of superphosphate of lime and 1000 lbs. of rape cake, or as 14 tons of dung, applied annually for the same period. Each of the three has given an average of about forty-eight bushels—or six quarters of barley and 28 cwts. of straw.—Nitrate of soda has not been used in similar combination for so long a period; but it may be assumed that if, in place of the 200 lbs. of ammonia salts, 275 lbs. of nitrate of soda had been employed every year with the superphosphate of lime, almost identically the same result would have been obtained.

"Now let us compare the quantity of certain constituents in forty-eight bushels of barley and its straw, with that of the same constituents contained in the above-named different kinds of manure which will pro-

duce it.
"The following table illustrates the point:

The following table mustrates to	ne po	HITE:
Dry organic matter.	Mineral mat-	Nitrogen.
48 bus. barley and 28 cwts. straw4565	196	56
14 tons farm-yard manure8540	888	200
000 lbs rape cake 810	80	50
200 lbs. ammonia salts	10011120	41
275 lbs. nitra:e soda	-	41

<sup>&</sup>quot;Thus of dry organic matter the crop would

contain about 4566 lbs., or rather more than Of such substance, the annual two tons. dressing of dung would supply nearly twice as much, and the rape cake not one-fifth as much as the crop contained; whilst the ammonia salts, or nitrate of soda, would supply none at all. Of mineral matter, again, the dung would annually supply very much more, and the rape cake very much less, than the crop contained. Of nitrogen, too, the dung would contain from three to four times as much as the crop, whilst neither the rape cake, the ammonia salts, nor the nitrate would contain as much as the crop. Practically, then, we obtain the same quantity of corn or straw, whether we supply much more or much less organic matter to the soil, than the crop contains, or even none at all. In fact, more than 90 per cent, of the really dry substance of the crop may be derived, either directly or indirectly, from the air and water, and not from the substance of the soil itself or of the

"A similar result is brought out even more strikingly in the experiments on the continuous growth of wheat To one plot, in the experimental wheat field, fourteen tons of farm-yard dung per acre have been applied annually for twenty-seven years in succession; but the amount of produce vielded by it is exceeded by that from mixtures of mineral and nitrogenous manure supplying no organic matter whatever. It may be considered established, then, that-at any rate in the case of moderately heavy soil such as that at Rothamsted, the only manures required for the production of good corn crops, for a number of years in succession, are such as will supply certain mineral constituents and nitrogen the latter either in the form of ammonia salts or nitrate of soda.

Mr Lawes then calls attention to the fact that 14 tons of farm-yard manure, producing only the same crop as the artificial mixtures, not only supplied large quantities of organic and mineral constituents, of which they had none, but it also supplied three or four times as much nitrogen as either of them. amount of nitrogen appropriated was about 41 lbs., yet there was probably 200 lbs. supplied in the dung, without producing any over-luxuriance, as was the case when the amount in artificial manures was increased. He accounts for this by explaining that the activity of vegetation depends not only on the presence in the soil, but on their state of combination and distribution, of the constituents required by growing plants. Only a very small part of the nitrogen of the dung is in the form of ammonia, the remainder very gradually passing into that shape. Mr. L. concludes by saying the farmer has to deal with nitrogen in very different conditions of combination, in which it acts very differently when applied to the soil, and that when the reactions of nitrogenous manures on different kinds of soil are better understood, considerable saving will be effected in their use, the experiments on wheat at Rothamstead showing that nitrogen, supplied as ammonia salts, or nitrate of soda, is recovered as increase of product in first crop, while of that applied in dung only one-sixth to one-fifth is so recov-

ered.

Prof. Johnson concludes that if there is no fallacy in the calculations "we ought to manure an acre of tobacco land perfectly for our average crop, as respects nitrogen, by an application that would give per acre 110 lbs. of this element, in the form of ammonia salts, nitrates, blood, flesh, fish, or other concentrated nitrogenous fertilizer," and he adds that the cheapest mode of supplying this nitrogen is, however, most probably not by the exclusive use of concentrated fertilizers, but by a procedure similar to that described by Dr. Riggs, who "ploughs up the ground in the autumn, as soon as the tobacco crop is off, and sows 11 bushels of rve to the acre. This gets a good start before winter, and in the spring fills the soil with its roots, grows rapidly, and, by the time it is usual to plough for tobacco, has reached a height of four or five feet. It is then ploughed under as nearly as possible a foot deep, together with 300 lbs. of Peruvian guano. Afterwards a top-dressing of 400 lbs. of guano, and perhaps a third of the quantity of stable manure that would be used if the rye and guano were not employed, is harrowed in shortly before setting out the plants. Here we have 70 lbs. of nitrogen applied in the guano, and probably about 15 lbs. of available nitrogen in the stable manure. The remainder would be furnished by the rye. Dr. Riggs manures, however, for a crop considerably above our average, for, viz., 2200 lbs. of merchantable, or 1540 lbs. of dry leaf per acre, which, with stalks, contains 100 lbs. of nitrogen. For this crop 135 lbs. of nitrogen in the fertilizers would be needful to keep the proportion calculated. Fifty pounds, therefore, of nitrogen would stand to the credit of the rye."

### Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

We have received a copy of the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture, in anticipation of its presentation with the Reports from the other Departments, accompanying the annual message of the President to Congress, which is about to assemble. The Commissioner gives in the document a general review of the business of his Bureau for the past year, and it will of course be accompanied by the reports of his assistants, which will appear in the volume usually published by order of Congress.

Some suggestions of Judge Watts, in this Report, are worthy of special notice. He says that the contrast between the character and quality of farming in different portions of our country is most remarkable—

and whilst there is a great difference in the natural products of one section from that of another, which requires different modes of culture, yet there are certain fixed principles of the science of agriculture which are common to both, and the neglect of which can never

be disregarded with impunity.

"The planters of the South (he says) undertake to cultivate too much land with too little diversity of crop, thereby disabling themselves from obtaining that rotation so essential to successful farming. This undoubtedly grows out of their immediate necessities, the consequences of the late war, from which time only will relieve them. My attention has been strongly attracted to this state of things, and it has given me great satisfaction to sympathize with those who most need the helping hand of this department of the Government. Whilst the people of the Northern and Middle States, apart from the consideration of the sacrifice of human life, were rather benefited by the war than otherwise, the people of the Southern States were greatly impoverished. The Western States, now rapidly filling up with a population, many of whom have spent almost the last dollar of their means to reach their place of destination—they, too, have claims upon the consideration of the Government, which, I do not hesitate to say, have been largely administered to by this Department. It is a pleasing task to supply want when it can be done consistently with a proper discharge of duty.

The Commissioner alludes to the introduction of Jute into the Southern States, through the instrumentality of the Bureau, and anticipates that it will become one of the established industries of the Southern States:—

"In 1872 there was imported into this country in bales 41,851 tons, costing about \$64 per ton in gold at the place of exportation, of which, adding duties, transportation, and exchange, the cost will be more than \$4,000,000 for an article of consumption of which a superior quality can be profitably raised in many of the Southern States. Judging from the tone of letters received from parties engaged in the cultivation of this plant, I am assured that it will soon become a profitable industry to an extent now scarcely credible, and this too in a section of our country where diversity of product and certain profit is so desirable. Ramie, another most valuable plant, has been greatly retarded in its production, by the difficulty of separating the fiber; no machinery having been invented which will accomplish this work, although large rewards have been offered by the British government to invent-

This deficiency is one which will doubtless eventually be supplied by our inventive genius. We have in the office of the Farmer specimens of the Ramie, in its rough state, and as separated by the machine of Mr. Ferguson, a citizen of this State, who, it was understood, intended to claim the reward offered by the British authorities in India. We also

notice in a late issue of the N. O. Picayune that there is now a machine in operation in that city which will clean, with three men, six hundred pounds of Ramie fibre in a day

of ten hours.

As noticed in our last, the Bureau is paying much attention to the insect tribes which prey upon the productions of the earth, and an additional room has been fitted up in the Department which will be devoted to an exhibition of economic entomology, and which, under the charge of the able entomologist of the Bureau, Prof. Glover, will be of vast importance to the country. Alluding to the injuries done by cotton worms the present season, estimated by the Statistician of the Department at a half million of bales, which at \$75 per bale amounts to \$37,500,000; and the loss of 10 per cent. of the wheat crop by the depredation of insects, "which cannot be deemed an extravagant assumption," means this year a loss of 25,000,000 bushels, worth as many million dollars, the Commissioner

"This data leads necessarily to the conclusion that the observations and study of the entomologist is an important branch of agricultural knowledge. Some insects, as the western potato-bug, and others, have already been extensively destroyed, and the crops saved, by the use of Paris green and flour, and experiments are now being made to test its efficacy in destroying the much dreaded cotton caterpillar. A circular has been issued to ascertain how much has been accomplished in this direction during the present season, and as soon as answers shall have been received, the facts will be published in

the reports."

The Commissioner alludes to the systematic manner in which the crop-reporting system of the Bureau is being conducted, to which we can at present only allude-but which, he observes, "though an unpaid service, is more efficient and reliable than any other means employed to ascertain the condition of growing crops." "The importance of foreign agricultural statistics is indicated by the constantly increasing value of our agricultural exports which, in the fiscal year of 1872, amounted to the magnificent sum of \$406,394,254, including \$1,773,716 for living animals; \$75,287,133 for animal products; \$84,751,688 for bread-stuffs; \$182,988,835 for cotton and cotton products; \$15,240,872 for wool in in its various forms, and \$46,352,010 for oils, vegetables, tobacco, and miscellaneous products of agriculture, either raw or extended."

VIRGINIA, says the Pittsburgh Commercial, has the best tobacco crop she has had for years.

The tobacco crop in Flord county this recommendation of the commercial of the comm

The tobacco crop in Floyd county this year, says the Floyd Reporter, is very heavy and mostly of fine quality. It is estimated that the crop will reach from 150,000 to 200,000 lbs. This is much more than ever was raised in the county in any one year, and is worthy the attention of the tobacco manufacturers of the State.

## Agricultural Calendar.

#### Work for the Month-December.

The closing month of the year covers much that is dreary and sad. We hope and believe that before the time returns for our again communicating with our readers brighter prospects will surround us. In the time of trouble which all are now feeling, the farmers, as a class, have much to be thankful for. Whilst the scarcity of money, the decline in prices and the general dullness have affected every profession, there has been in the large cities a degree of suffering from the want of those absolute necessaries of life which are seldom lacking to the humblest landholder. That after the storm is over the farmers will fare better than in the past we cannot doubt.

In this latitude, of late years, little regular out-of-doors farm work has been accomplished in this month, which is mainly devoted to closing up the concerns of one year, and in preparation for those of the new one coming.

Live Stock .- Of all the duties demanding at this season the daily attention of the farmer, the care of his stock is the most pressing. This, too, is one where the master's eye is most needed. There is no portion of the work on the farm, however well supplied we may be with labor, about which we feel as much mistrust as in the regular and systematic care of our animals, so great is the temptation, especially in severe weather, to neglect them. Milch Cows should be well fed. Liberal supplies of the best food that can be given will yield ample returns. It is to be hoped that you have made some provision for at least occasional rations of succulent food, so much relished and so healthful when com-bined with dry forage. Do not expose your cows to cold beating rains, nor to drifting snows; do not mainly keep them on wheat straw and expect them to be profitable, either now or next spring. Nothing is so absurd as half-keeping them. Besides proper and sufficient food, they should be regularly watered, and carded and brushed. Good bedding is Working Horses, Mules and also important. These, too, need now extra care, as well as extra feed. See that they are regularly cleaned, fed, watered and littered. When not at steady work they should be moderately exercised, or turned out when the weather is good. Young Cattle and Colts. It is bad policy, as well as inhuman to stint these. Besides the absolute quantity of food required to maintain their existence, they need other supplies to carry on their growth, and without this extra provision above what

is needed merely to sustain life they will be stunted, poor and cadaverous, and will require all of next summer to repair the neglect of this winter, if, indeed, they ever recover from it at all. Brood Mares and Cows and Heifers in calf also need good nourishing food, the demands of their young upon them for sustenance being such as to require extra supplies. Warm stables, or at least dry, sheltered sheds should be provided for them. Sheep should be put out on the fields whenever the weather is dry, and in addition to what stalks or straw they eat ought to have a little grain and bran. See that they have water and salt.

Fattening Hogs.—Push these ahead. The quicker and the earlier, as we have said before, they are ready to be butchered the more profitable. When the weather becomes severe the food is consumed in maintaining animal heat instead of in laying on fat. Feed regularly, and have provided dry clean bedding. Give occasionally, as recommended, a little salt and ashes mixed, and have charcoal within their reach. Good clean water should also be given.

Poultry.—Do not fail to have a warm dry house for your fowls, or you will have few eggs in winter. The scraps from the house will be a great help, and water must be provided. Skim or sour milk is also relished. Keep the premises clean.

Making Manure.—Do not neglect the opportunities which present themselves during this season for gathering together all materials which can be used in making manure. Leaves and sods, road-scrapings, refuse of all kinds from the barns and sheds, house and fields, can be composted with the manure from the stables and largely add to your pile for next season's use.

Winter Ploughing.—There may be frequent opportunities when this may be finished. Do not plough the land when wet.

Fire-Wood.—Do not neglect to secure full supplies of this before the roads are bad for hauling.

**Drains and Ditches.**—During this month, generally, ditching can be done. See that all ditches are clear, and that the water flows freely from all surface drains.

Stabling and Shelters.—If not already provided, do not delay to prepare some kind of sheds for sheltering your stock. It is cruel to expose your animals to the storms of the season, and it is also impolitic for your own interest.

Fences and Gates.—Get these in good order. Whenever possible put up gates for the bars now in use. Tools and Machinery.—Overhaul these and make needful repairs, and put away under cover. A good application to tools is a coat of petroleum on wood and metal alike.

## The Dairy.

#### Prize Butter at N. York Fair.

The thorough manner in which every article receiving a premium at the N. Y. State Agricultural Society's fair is tested, by practical judges, makes the awards of much more value than those at most other exhibitions. where the same care and system is not adopted. Hence, we feel safe always in presenting to our readers the results of any trials made under such auspices. We have on hand a large quantity of matter for the Dairy department of the Farmer, and will enrich the pages of our forthcoming volume, for 1874, with many valuable papers therefrom. For the present, we wish to p. esent an abstract of a communication from Mr. William V. S. Beekman, of Sargerties, N. Y., to the Tribune, detailing his process of butter making, for which he received the first premium at the late State Fair. We will just here remark, that the writer of this, as well as those of all the other papers on the same subject, to which we have alluded, gives the palm, without any hesitation, to the Alderney Cattle, as the most suitable for the Butter Dairy, as they do most generally to the Ayrshires for that of Milk or Cheese. Mr. Beekman says it is important to keep the best stock one's means will allow. Selected native cows are good, grade Jerseys are better, but pure Jerseys are unapproachable for making "gilt-edged" butter.

"As to quality, the food I give is the very best, and in quantity unstinted. No brewer's slops, buckwheat bran, oat straw, and other trash of like character, but the brightest of early cut clover hay, corn meal and roots, such as carrots, parsnips and sugar beets, for winter, and an abundance of soiling crops through the summer, in addition to pasture. With fodder corn, two quarts corn meal and a little hay twice a day, I have been able to make superior butter through the hottest weather.

My cows have been in stanchions for a year past. I have experimented with various kinds of stalls, but find stanchions keep them in a more cleanly condition than loose stalls. The platform upon which they stand should be elevated a foot above the floor. The gutter in the rear is eighteen inches or more wide,

and about two inches below the floor. I think such a gutter better than the very narrow and

deep ones.

My bill of fare for each cow in winter is 20 lbs. clover hay, one peck roots and four quarts corn meal. That will be the average; if any cow wishes more she shall have it. A good cow always pays for what she eats.

Before milking, the stables are cleaned out, and some absorbents, such as dry earth, muck or plaster, sprinkled in the gutter. Fresh straw, also, in the stalls. It is an excellent idea to cut the straw with a fodder cutter, as there is less waste, and the manure is more easily handled. The cows are then brushed off, and their bags sponged with tepid water, lest any dirt cleaving to them should fall into the milk. Each cow's milk is at once strained into a forty quart can, two thicknesses of thin muslin being over the mouth of the can, so as

to catch all particles of dirt.

The milk is then taken to the spring house and poured into the deep cans, which are then floated in the spring for from thirty-six to forty-eight hours before being skimmed. After eighteen months' trial I am convinced that no other system can compare with the deep August of 1872 was noted for the intense heat and violent thunder showers, but it had no effect whatever upon milk set in deep cans in cold water. I was able to make just as firm butter in August as in June or October. The bitter cold of last winter was also powerless to affect the milk. In fact, it is June all the year round for the butter-maker who uses deep cans. The temperature of my spring is between forty and fifty degrees at all seasons.

The cream is churned sweet, three times a week, in an old-fashioned dash churn. The temperature of the cream is raised by setting the can into a tub containing water at about seventy degrees, the cream frequently stirred until at the desired temperature, sixty-two degrees. A very good thermometer, made for the purpose, costs only twenty-five cents.

After churning from half an hour to forty minutes, the butter ought to have come, and the sides of the churn are then washed down, and the butter gathered. I take out eight or ten pounds into the bowl, and wash once rapidly in water, to take out the bulk of milk. The working is finished on a low oak table, slightly inclined, with a groove round the edge to carry off the whey. The butter is carefully pressed, not gashed, and all milk and moisture soaked up with a thin muslin cloth, which I like much better than a sponge. This process is continued until the butter is dry.

Ashton salt is used for salting; it has a snowy whiteness and sparkle which no American salt seems to possess. It is sifted through a fine seive, and weighed, one-half ounce to a pound of butter. Good butter ought to have so decided a flavor of its own, that salt needs to be added simply to preserve the flavor. The butter is then spread out thin and smooth upon the table, and a little salt at a time sifted upon it, each time being carefully mixed and

pressed out smooth. After being thoroughly, but very carefully, worked, it is packed in earthen jars in summer, and oaken tubs in winter, and shipped to private customers in New York. Going by night boat in summer, the butter does not suffer from the heat. I do not like to use ice in any way, as it seems to deteriorate the flavor. It will be noticed that I work butter only once. That is enough, and if it is properly done, there is no danger of its being streaked. The second working only injures the grain, and gives a greasy appearance."

### Correspondence.

Agricultural Machinery—American Farmer "Agency"—Lucerne—Grass vs. Cotton.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

Gentlemen,—I promised to write you, for the benefit of the agricultural interests, some of the results of my experience in the use of the improved farming implements obtained

by me through your agency.

The reaper and mower [the "Buckeye,"] you sent comes fully up to my expectations. I am pleased with the revolving dropper; it does the work admirably; either of the ma-chines will do the work of six hands, reaping and mowing,-but they will not work to advantage where the stumps are anyways thick, or where the grain is thin and light. horse rake you sent me, with a man and one horse will do the work of six good men at least. The tedder is admirable and almost indispensable in the hay crop. It also does the work of six men. I was somewhat disappointed in getting a two-horse tedder, as I thought one horse would do the work. cultivator you sent me is a great labor-saver, but I find it difficult to get my ploughmen to use it. It requires more attention and rather more labor than our old flat ploughs; hence they condemn it and insist on the old plough.

The Hudson prolific corn you sent me by mail is a fine variety of corn. I planted one-ninth of an acre and made seven bushels. It is considerably earlier than any corn we have here. I gave out to two or three of my neighbors a small handful each, and they are very ruch pleased with it. I put very little manure on mine, about a tablespoonful of guano to the hill. It is famous for earing, having from two to four ears on each stalk.

The head of California wheat you sent me was just seven inches long, and had seventy-five grains. It is beautiful. I planted it yesterday, together with the Fultz wheat you

sent me in the same package.

The lucerne I wrote you about in the spring failed under the last summer suns. It grew up finely and looked flourishing till it got about six or seven inches high, and its leaves turned purple and then white and the top died. I let it remain, and have some hopes

that it will come out yet. I planted some more to-day in the drill, sixteen inches apart, and manured it highly. I think fall planting will be best for lucerne in this latitude; when it gets hold well, with its deeply penetrating roots, it will stand the summer's heat. I must have a few acres of lucerne at all hazards; it is too valuable to let alone; if I fail in this I shall try again.

I have now thirty acres in grass, and I place more value on it than all the cotton. am sure my brother farmers of the good old North State will, ere long, change their systems materially in this regard-for while cotton is our main staple, it must no longer rule over us as king.

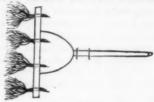
I wish you to write me "about" what will be the cost of ten bushels of clover seed, ten of timothy, fifteen of herds grass and ten of orchard grass. This quantity I must have as soon as I can get the money. Yours, &c. Pitt Co., N. C., Oct. 23, 1873.

### The Thomas Harrow again-Another Pulverizer.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

Since the appearance of the Farmer with my report on Thomas' Smoothing Harrow, a friend from Southwestern Texas wrote me, from whose letter I enclose you this extract: "I was pleased and interested with your report, published in the Oct. No. of the Farmer, of experience and results testing the merits of Thomas' Smoothing Harrow. If you will look into Jno. S. Skinner's Monthly Journal of Agriculture for June, '46, pages 592 and 593, you will find cuts and descriptions of gang or light seed harrows, copied from an English work, 'Ransom's Implements of Agriculture,' identical with the said Thomas Smoothing Harrow, excepting the important matter of material and construction, and preceding it 27 years." Is it exactly legitimate or fair that it should be permitted to our people to adopt the invention of others and build up a fortune on it, as though it had been their

I am indebted to my friend for this description of a rude, cheap harrow, that I will have made and try it. He says: "I have found here (Bandera Co.) on trial, on a clay-loam soil, substratum soft limestone, the use of a primitive implement, (introduced by a Mr. Gray into Eastern Virginia 30 years since,) consisting of a square oak log, 12 inches each way, 6 feet long for a pair of horses or oxen, 8 feet for two yoke, and 9 feet for three yoke, to which a tongue is attached just as to a buggy. In the rear 2 inch holes are bored through the log, 1½ feet apart, in which are inserted thorn or live oak bushes, the stems 2 inches in diameter, plus the bark, passing through in front far enough to receive a inch pin, and the brushy ends not over 3 or 4 feet on the rear side of the log. The holes for the brush are bored exactly in the middle of the log, and the holes for the tongue bolthooks also through the middle. With this simple implement I have seen the land put in better order, at one passing over, than I could



The Texas Soil Pulverizer.

have it in Virginia, on the old homestead, going twice over, lap-harrowing, with the Geddes harrow, and rolling with a heavy section roller. I am thus minute as to construction because these dimensions have been found best after several trials. If you have not tried the log and brush pulverizer, I beg that you will do so. You will find that it will not press hard clods into the soil, as is frequent with the best rollers, that it grinds them to powder, shaves off hillocks, fills up uneven places—in fact, levels the surface of ploughed land, and the brush scarify and pulverize the surface. I saw a neighbor's field last year, in which he had covered his corn with a turning plough, one horse, afterwards passed once over the ridges with a drag brush-log, and a better stand of corn or better conditioned start for a full crop, I never saw elsewhere." Now permit me to say my friend is a native of my county, and not only one of the most public-spirited and best farmers we have ever had, but for some years was a member of the executive committee of our State Agricultural Society, so that his opinion is worth something in matters pertaining to agriculture. Let me request that some of your readers will try this implement and report the result through your columns. I send a rough draft of it, similar Sincerely yours, J. M. McCue, to one he sent me.

Augusta Co., Va., Nov. 7, 1873.

We would say in answer to our correspondent's question, that we are not sure but that he, who revives and brings to perfection and public notice any discarded or neglected device for saving labor, or doing any other good thing, does not deserve as well of his fellows as though he were its originator. There has seldom been any invention of great usefulness offered, but what some one has found that its model or counterpart was in use a generation or two, or a century or two, before. Our friend must not forget either that the smoothing harrow, as shown by himself, is in many places a great success, and that its failure with him he acknowledges is due solely to the unique character of the land. We are advocates of no man's implement, save as it is worthy, and what we have said in favor of the one under discussion does not admit of any toning down, the results of another season's use of one on the writer's place (a small one) having been eminently satisfactory.—Here where crops succeed each other in pretty quick succession, it is in about as frequent and constant use as any other implement. This fact speaks strongly in its favor.—Eds. A. F.]

#### Considerations on the Analysis of Soils.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

The Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1871 contains, on page 89, the report of the successor of Dr. Antisell. He commences by promising to give the difference between the elements of grain grown in different soils and climates. All the readers of such reports are familiar with similar results during the past 20 years. The ashes of the oak and all other trees vary with the locality. Moreover, the relation to the local soil elements does not give the relation as to the resources of the locality. The soil of the Nile would not indicate a repetition of its abundant crops except as renewed: so also the soil of California, in certain districts, is renewed by the periodical drought, which causes the elements of distant mountains to accumulate on its surface by means of subsoil springs or moisture therefrom. The average result of these soluble salts in the surface soil is indicated by its fertility, whether by the spontaneous growth of the choicest timber or nutritious grasses, when climate and seasonable rain and cultivation co-operate. By substitution, both plants and animals, as well as crystals and inorganic products, preserve their general properties and appearance while using other material in their structure. sulphate of alumina "alum," whether it be made with potash or ammonia. That is, sulphate of alumina and potash is common alum, but ammonia may be "substituted" for potash, and moreover, oxide of iron may be substituted for alumina. So also the jackass may be substituted for the horse, producing a hybrid, (in appearance a horse.) So also in grain and fruit, the absence of the normal element compels the plant to use other elements, which are therefore called isomorphous elements. It seems to prefer or select certain elements when all are present. We therefore designate these as normal. For instance, soda may be substituted for potash, as in soap, and perhaps lime for both, to some extent,

We therefore conclude that such investigations cannot repay—1st, because the total proportion in the soil does not indicate its "resources." 2d. Elements accidentally present as substitutes do not indicate their value as fertilizers nor their availability, except accidentally, or under favorable circumstances, as

a graft may fail, however good; and if it succeeds, it may produce either a good or bad result, (as a Seckel on the Quince, compared with a Duchesse.) Chloride of potassium will produce as large a crop of sugar beets as the sulphate, but the sugar is worthless. 3d. Neither the presence or absence of any element in the soil or grain can indicate its value according to the writer's own admission. See the last seven lines of the last paragraph on page 100, which of course refers to a quantitative analysis of a soil, and cannot indicate its average of soluble resources. See American Farmer for 1850, page 150.

I recapitulate: I. The crops may excel in

certain localities sometimes, without indicating the presence of a local resource for plant food. II. The resources of any field may be accidental-as by eleutriation, as in Egypt the Nile irrigates—or by the subsoil spring evaporation. III. The substitution of abnormal elements of soil plant food may increase the crop, but change the quality of the product; results not anticipated by Baron Liebig. IV. Some of the results of substitution appear to illustrate this idea in each of the kingdoms mineral, vegetable and animal, e. g. soda, lime and ammonia produce a true soap—as well as potash-and the bud of the Duchesse excels the Seckel on the Quince, while the jack produces an inferior hybrid with the horse. V. The accidental presence of any element of the soil in the plant, or the apparent absence of a necessary element from the soil which is most productive, may involve erroneous conclusions. VI. The essential ele-ments of soil plant food have been clearly demonstrated; accident may add, but cannot prevent the detection of any element in the leachings of a soil by rain water, as demonstrated by the discovery of Rubidium, &c., in '56 in water thus derived, and the previous essay in the American Farmer in 1850. The relative deficiency of any base in the ash of a crop, or the presence of its substitute, may indicate more certainly the defects of the soil and the specific manure it requires, than the most perfect sample of the soil could exhibit, in proportion as the ash to the total solubility of the acre of soil, especially by spectrum analysis, or that which the writer published in the analyses of the five samples of water, from which the Baltimore City Council selected the present supply of the city, viz: the usual reagents thus compared with a normal solution of the elements "qualitatively, (upon the same principle as spectrum analysis.) New Castle Co., Del.

#### Burning Lime-Oyster Shell and Stone.

To the Fditors of the American Farmer:

For several years we burned oyster shells in the open air in this way: We made on the ground flues of large logs, 3\frac{1}{2} feet apart, end to end, until the kiin was 16 feet square; then crossed the flues with good sticks as close as we could well lay them, and placed smaller

wood on top of them until we had 8 or 10 inches of wood, or 18 of brush; then a layer of shells, say a foot: then 6 inches of wood and a foot of brush and shells again, and so on in alternate layers, as high as we could pile the shells, of which we made the top layer 18 inches or 2 feet high. We fired about noon and burned for 36 hours, dressing with loose shells from time to time while burning. The idea that black or slaty shells will not burn the second time is a mistake. We spread the shells before they air slake if possible, or cover them well with earth until there is a chance to spread them.

I have seen stone lime burned in the open air by alternating layers of coal and lime-stone, covering the pile with earth. It is also sometimes burned with wood in these parts by making a pen of logs as for a frame house, covering with 18 inches of earth. If suitable stone were handy, I think it would be an advantage to make the front a South one if practicable. One or two arches of stone should be made in the front in which the wood is put for firing. These arches should not be built tight of course, but strong enough to support the limestone resting on them above, and yet open enough to give free draft to the fire and heat from the burning wood. If the front is built of stone to the height of the top of these arches it would be preferable, and then the logs would run square above them. All should be covered as far as practicable with earth, and the front proper puddled. I do not know the dimensions for a kiln of a thousand bushels of lime, but suppose it would take 30 or 35 cords of wood, and from 48 to 52 hours to burn the stone. It would 48 to 52 hours, to burn the stone. probably be an advantage to dress the outside of the kiln with logs, and stone and earth, as deemed necessary, in the same way as char-coal burners dress their kilns.



Sketch of temporary Lime-kiln.

The imperfect sketch which I send may aid in explaining the mode of constructing the kiln. The shaded portion indicates the banked up earth, while in front the logs are uncovered to show the construction.

Yours respectfully, H. H.

[This communication may serve as a timely answer to our Greenbrier Co. (W. Va.) correspondent, who inquired about a kiln.—Eds. A. F.]

#### The Farmer's Movement.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

I observe by the "Farmer" of October reference made to the subject of the Granges. While fully endorsing the tenor of your editorial on the subject, I take the liberty to suggest that this question of combination among the agriculturists is one of supreme moment, and as it is a fact beyond controversy that, while much is said and written about such combination, little, comparatively, has been done to secure it outside of that institution known as "The Granges." Therefore, I respectfully submit that it is both natural and desirable that, in the pages of agricultural magazines, a careful and scrutinizing treatment of this subject should have place. not to be wondered at that a certain political party in the South should regard with suspicion an organization that numbers amongst its members so many who are not of its creed, but I do not conceive that the Granges need excite any apprehension on the part of this class of politicians, except on this ground, that intelligent observation and discrimination are supposed to govern the deliberations and direct the action of these societies. If political chicanery, or any other antagonism to sound progress, is found to militate against the lawful operation of the Granges, it cannot but be lawful, by peaceful opposition, to endeavor to maintain the right and neutralize the offensive power of the wrong.

That feature in "The Granges"

That feature in "The Granges" which seems to be considered the most objectionable is its law of secrecy. On this point, not being a member, I am unable to speak exeathedra, but I verily believe this bugbear to be nothing more than a wholesome reticence necessary for the well-being of the society.

The power of Northern capital has too long led the whole South a chained captive. At this very moment we see, in the panic and its cramping and crushing effects, how hopelessly subservient the Southern planter rests under this domination of Northern wealth.

Only the unreflecting and untaught can fail to perceive that the agriculturists of the South and West are the hired and poorly paid servants of a millionaire oligarchy. On the credit side of their account they can indeed show the staple crop of the world, but on the debit side a protective tariff and the trickery of monied kings are able to exhibit a per contra, under the sum of which, being burthened beyond endurance, they nevertheless patiently and haddingly group.

and ploddingly groan.

Surely no barrier of misconception or misconstruction should be raised to thwart or embarrass any honest and intelligent effort for emancipation.

The Granges are an acknowledged power in the land. They claim to be non-political, and established only for the purpose of elevating and fortifying the moral, intellectual and material interests of the agriculturists. Let us not withhold from them a hearty "God speed" until after observation and a dispas-

sionate analysis of their claimed merits and alleged demerits, we can deliberately pronounce condemnatory sentence upon them.

Theories by the million are being promulgated for the benefit of the South. Let not a practical effort fail to receive encouragement only because a theoretical conviction that it is not what it professes to be, proposes to dispense with judge and jury and stamp it "condemned" because it is veiled from vulgar curiosity, and might, perchance, prove to be an engine of fearful potency, dangerous to the private interests of public demagogues.

Greenville, S. C. H. E.

#### Notes for the Season.

To the Editors of the American Farmer :

As the season will shortly be drawing to a close, it will be in order if we take a look over matters as they stand, making a few notes on the spot, at the time, as subjects present. It is of little use trusting to memory, except it be a few of the most common-place affairs. We live too fast, travel too fast and too far, and see too much, in these high-pressure times, to trust anything of importance to The knowledge gained by men in the daily routine of their occupations, especially in agriculture and its kindred pursuits, is of more importance to the owner than all the theoretical volumes ever written. In fact we might go still farther and say it is of greater utility to the individual than are the periodicals of to-day which he reads, including the American Farmer, with its staff of good common-sense writers, and the gound practical instruction which it gives. I might perhaps illustrate my meaning: a farmer has been trying some three or four kinds of artificial manures, in small quantities, on a field of wheat: he notes the difference in the yield, &c., and in consequence will be prepared, when the field comes in turn for wheat again, to apply that which will give the best results. In a certain place in another field he sees a portion water-logged during wet spells, notes the result and resolves, at all hazards, to put in a drain, even if it be of brush or of rubble, at the first opportunity. I might add a column of examples from the orchard, the garden, and the field-but enough has been said to show that the most astute editor cannot post individual readers upon these trifling matters, and yet it is such little every-day affairs which make or mar success, as the case may be,

Although these matters have been frequently urged upon your readers' attention, line upon line will not be too much. And in connection with this matter, your readers should not forget to impart any practical information thus obtained to the American Furmer. It will certainly be useful, although it may not be at once available; and knowledge thus imparted is esteemed by the agricultural community generally as of greater value than that given by mere theorists, how-

ever well read they be.

Is there anything new in vegetables?— Amongst tomatoes, ancient and modern, we find the Canada Victor, a nice smooth, solid, rather small fruit; the Arlington, very good; Feejee, large, late, ugly and good; the Trophy, for general crop, still the best. With these four varieties we ask for none other.

Weather still beautiful. Grasshoppers innumerable. Small birds almost unknown. Should, however, a blue bird, tomtit, or wren, happen to stray this way from some more favored spot, a loafer is quickly here with gun to scare it away, if he cannot kill it. Curs, too, above computation! As for sheep, the laws are too severe upon them! Is there any remedy for our cur-cursed, insect-devoured condition?

Baltimore Co., Md., Nov., 1873.

#### The Gunpowder Agricultural Club.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

The club held its regular session at the residence of N. R. Miles, November 1st. On the customary tour of inspection around the farm a fine young set of Lucerne was met with. Mr. Miles had been induced to seed to this grass by the favorable representations and urgent advice which have from time to time appeared in the columns of your indispensable journal. An effort to extract a root brought up one seventeen inches in length, with a severed portion left behind.

The subject for discussion, "Which is the best policy, to sell or feed hay when it is worth \$20 per ton in Baltimore?" a local one in its bearing, quite over-stepped apparent bounds, and was made to include the policy in general of selling hay. The affirmative and negative about equally divided the members. The policy of selling at \$20 was defended on the ground that the loss sustained by the removal of the hay from the farm could be more than compensated for in bone and other commercial fertilizers and still leave a handsome profit. Further, the facilities for making hay and consequent cheap-ness with which the crop can be saved made it decidedly one of the most profitable for the farmer. The notion that timothy is exhausting was combatted, in fact its opposite maintained, especially when seeded with clover, in which case, with no other fertilizer but lime, a high state of improvement had been attained.

On the other hand, the system of cutting more hay at all than necessary for home use was condemned as not compatible with the most advanced stage of improvement. Some of the advocates of selling admitted the force of this argument, and approved of the policy of feeding grain for rich manure, and of turning under as much vegetable matter as possible.

T. G.

[The crops of corn, which are annually grown in competition for the prize offered by this Club, are this year reported (as yet unofficially) to have yielded as follows: T. T.

Gorsuch, 244 barrels; S. M. Price, 23 barrels; Joshua M. Gorsuch, 23 barrels; Joseph Bosley, 214 barrels, or on four acres 864 barrels. The venerable Talbot T. Gorsuch again carried off the honors over all competitors. will hereafter give some detailed accounts of preparation for and cultivation of these crops. -Eds. A. F.

## Korticulture.

#### Deep Planting of Peach Trees.

Messrs. Editors of the American Farmer :

I received yesterday the November number of the American Farmer. I see you have thought my letter of the 11th ultimo of sufficient importance to give it a place in your valuable journal, and have set down to comply with your editorial request, to give my reasons for deep planting of Peach trees, which I will do as briefly as I can, to be cor-

rectly understood.

In the spring of 1855 I planted 1000 peach trees on my farm in A. A. county, three miles east of Jessop's Cut. The land was sandy, and through it ran a gully, in which three of the trees were planted. Having an abun-dance of pine brush close at hand, I determined to fill up this gully with brush, so as to get the gully filled up eventually with earth, calculating to lose the three trees planted in it. The orchard was planted in corn the same spring, consequently every heavy rain carried earth into the gully, rapidly filling it up, and, to my amazement, these three trees outgrew all the others in the orchard! Being naturally inclined to make little experiments when cases like this occurred, I threw up embankments a few feet below each of these trees, which filled up the gully the next year, putting the bottom roots of the trees from 14 to 2 feet below the surface; the trees, in the meantime, grew to such a large size that surprised every one whose attention I called to them, being at least three times the size of any other trees in the orchard.

In the spring of 1857 I planted 400 trees adjoining the previous planting, and seeing the surprising difference in favor of deep planting, I planted the 400 trees in accordance with my letter of the 11th ultimo, with similar results. So you will see that, in the present case, there is not, as you suggest, any "peculiar circumstances which may modify the general rule to which we (you) adhere," which is

shallow planting.

My experience in planting peach trees deep, in both light sandy and stiff clay soils, fully justifies me in believing that my system is unquestionably preferable to yours. Come and see for yourself, the result of my system of planting, pruning and cultivating peach trees. If you will do so, I feel confident you will no longer advise shallow planting.

I am now very busy harvesting my fall

crops. When more at leisure I may give you my theory of the advantages of my system over yours.

I have ordered a few trees to plant this fall or next spring; I prefer fall planting. In all cases, whether planted in the fall or spring, I prefer to have the trees taken from the nursery in the fall If the trees stand in the nursery until the sap makes the slightest move, it inevitably gives the tree a set back, from which it does not recover the first year, if ever. My opinion is decided that it never can recover what it loses, yet it may make a good tree. Of the trees I have recently ordered, I intend to plant ten in the worst clay soil I have, at least two feet deep, and five nine or ten inches deep, in holes twelve inches diameter, and I will acknowledge myself disappointed if the deep planted do not make the best trees.

Very respectfully,

Ba'timore Co., Nov. 6, 1873.

[Will our correspondent be good enough to tell us, (if he retained the orchard, or, if the fact is otherwise within his knowledge,) whether the deeply planted trees maintained their healthfulness? We should suppose it would have been quickly impaired. Having given our own mode, which is that recommended by good authorities, we do not intend to argue theoretically against our friend's results. If Mr. G. gets plenty of fruit, and his trees remain sound, after deep planting, there is nothing more to be desired. We should like to hear a word or two on this point from Col. Edw'd Wilkins, whose experience makes him an authority in everything relating to Peaches, and from Mr. R. S. Emory, who is a close observer and an eminently successful fruit grower, or from any of our readers who will give us the facts coming within their experience. After them the theories will be in order.-Eds. A. F.1

GATHERING PEARS.—At a certain stage in the growth of all kinds of fruit there are distinct outward marks developed that always indicate maturity. These marks soon become familiar to the practical fruit-grower, who at a glance sees the specimens fit for gathering, while those not so far advanced are left on the trees a few days longer. Beginners are always at a loss to know the proper time to pick their crop of pears. If taken off the tree too soon the fruit withers before ripening; while, if left on too long, loss follows from evaporation and decay; the fruit being of an inferior quality. To avoid these evils, then, should be the aim of those fruit-growers who are not already familiar with this part of the business-an important one for those who grow pears for profit. There is a change in color that takes place in pears that is a sure sign of ripeness to the experienced eye. This

is always accompanied by unmistakable marks, by which, if consulted by the novice, there need be no loss from untimely picking. The seeds of pears always change from a light to a dark brown color when the fruit is matured, and will, when gathered then and placed in a proper place, ripen without withering. Another and safe rule to follow in gathering pears is to watch for the swelling of the end of the stem attached to the twig. and, by raising the pear gently by hand, it separates without effort; while, with a green specimen, no such separation will take place unless force is used. Neither for home use nor market should pears be allowed to ripen on the tree, for the quality of such will always be inferior to those ripened in a dry, dark, and cool atmosphere. Pears intended for market should be hand-picked, sorted in two sizes at the time of gathering; and a stem upon each pear is an important appendage, making a difference in their favor of from 10s. to 20s. per barrel, which is the most convincing argument. In practice it seldom happens that all the fruit on a tree is fit to gather at the same time. Going over the trees two or three times in a period of the same number of weeks, taking off each time the fruit far enough advanced, will be found the best practice to follow. In picking, sorting and packing, avoid rough usage; for whenever pears are bruised they rot before ripening, and of course such blemishes tell against the fruit. Delicate and thin skinned sorts are more easily injured by rough handling than varieties with tough skins, like Duchesse d'Angouleme, Beurre Bosc, and Law-rence; but, whether tough or tender, rough handling should be avoided. Pick pears only on dry days, and under no circumstances is it best to pack such fruit for market until it has cooled off, which it will in a few hours if placed in a dry, cool atmosphere, to which darkness should be added if the fruit is kept in bulk for any length of time after picking. Where the latter is the case, it is well to turn the heap over by hand, say once in ten days, taking out bruised or decaying specimens. No vegetables should be stored in the same room with pears, for the latter are sure to acquire the flavor of the former.—London (Eng.) Garden.

### Vegetable Garden-Work for Dec.

There is little generally which can now be accomplished in this section in the garden, except such work as is preparatory to the coming season. Whatever can be done now to forward the work of the next spring will be a saving of labor then, when it is generally more in demand and also more costly. Opportunities may be had of ploughing and spading—and the beneficial result of such operations will be especially visible in tenacious soils. Manure can be gotten together and the compost pile kept increasing. If not already done, a good dressing of manure may

still be applied to the Asparagus beds. Pea sticks and bean poles may be prepared, tools gotten in order and put away, lists of seeds made ready and plans generally made for the next campaign. The long evenings give good opportunities for gathering information from books on special crops and improved methods of culture, and all who have the opportunity should read up a little on these things, to keep pace with the improvements of the day.

## The Vinepard.

#### A Remedy for the Phylloxera.

Prof. Chas. V. Riley sends to the Tribune a translation of an article written by M. Bazille, Vice-President of the Agricultural Society of Herault, and published in August last, on a discovery of an agent for the destruction of this pest of the grape grower, which is a small insect, a kind of louse, attacking the roots. The discoverers, Messrs. Monestier, Lautaud & d'Ortoman, claim that the remedy suggested is an effective one, and can be applied at any season, being independent of heat and drought. The following are the directions given:—

"Make three holes round the vine, the depth to vary according to nature of soil, but generally about two and a half feet (80 centimetres.) Hitherto we have made these holes with a pointed iron bar, driven by a maul. When the hole is made, the bar is withdrawn and a tube, furnished with a funnel at one end, is inserted in its place. About two ounces of sulphuret of carbon are then poured into the tube, which is immediately corked.

\* \* The vapor of this sulphuret of carbon permeates the soil and impregnates all the roots of the vine. The gas engendered is not, like the liquid itself, fatal to the vine, but invigorates it. Its effects are, however, sure death to the insect, and if a vine is examined eight days after the treatment, the lice are found dead and carbonized. At the end of fifteen days, nothing but the effects of the lice is seen. Long and corroborative experience has demonstrated that about four ounces (100 grammes) of the liquid is sufficient for an ordinary vine; but sprinkling on the surface must carefully be avoided, as it is then very injurious to the vine; whereas, as much as a pound may be made to penetrate the soil without injury to the roots."

Prof. Riley says he has proved the European insect is identical with the one which affects our vines in the same way, and that he is convinced the partial or entire failure of the European vine, and of many of our more tender-rooted varieties, which compose some

of the choicest, and especially of the hybrids with vitis vinifera, is due to the work of this insect, and that any remedy against its attacks, which is feasible on an extensive scale, will therefore enable us to grow them successfully, and restore to their wonted healthfulness such varieties as the Catawba. The Professor also adds the caution that sulphuret of carbon is a dangerous liquid, and that great caution must be observed in its use, as it is volatile and explosive, its vapor igniting at a great distance from the vessel containing the fluid. He adds, that since receiving M. Bazille's article he has learned that the efficiency of the remedy has been repeatedly tried, and that its application has been simplified by abandoning the tubes. The liquid is now poured into the holes, these quickly closed by a few strokes of the bar, and the ground afterwards well tramped. It is found to be most effectual in a loose, friable soil, and less so in one that is tenacious and clayey.

Prof. Planchon, of France, who, as has already been noticed in the Farmer, is visiting this country under a commission from the Minister of Agriculture, to investigate the origin of the Phylloxera, and who has spent some weeks among the vineyards of Missouri, says his investigations corroborate those given above of Prof. Riley as to the European and American insect being the same. The Rural World announces that Prof. R., who is State Entomologist of Missouri, has discovered an undescribed species of acarus, which will keep the dreaded insect in check—and that M. Planchon will take some of them back to France with him, with the hope of their increasing there so as to diminish the spread of the Phylloxera.

Two Bales of Cotton on One Acre.—Thomas H. Sandidge, near Brownsville, Hinds county, Miss., put sixteen one-horse cart-loads of a compost of scrapings of the cow lot, cotton seed and decayed vegetables from the bottom of a pond, on one acre of lahd. When preparing the land to plant, he scattered sixty bushels of green cotton seed along the centre furrow, and bedded on them, cultivated in the usual way. He planted the common seed he had been using for eighteen years. Result: The first picking, which was finished on the 19th of September, 2025 pounds, leaving at least 1080 pounds to open by the next picking. The yield will be over two bales to this acre of land, at a cost for extra labor and manure of not exceeding six or seven dollars. The surrounding land of the same kind, (ordinary Hinds county hill land,) will make about half a bale without manure.—Farmer's Vindicator.

## Live Stock.

#### The Best Breeds of Swine.

In the selection of breeding animals, as in every thing else, there is to be found a great difference of opinion as to the merits of the several families of hogs. In the earlier pages of this volume we gave the reports of the Committees on Points, as established at the Swine-breeders' Convention held at the West in December, 1872, in which the peculiar points of the several breeds are authoritatively established for the guidance of the public, to which we would refer those who, in killing off their stock hogs this winter, may wish to begin a new year with some of the improved breeds. We have ever held in high estimation the Berkshires as the best for the general purposes of the farmer, and were among the first, with Messrs. Ed. & T. T. Gorsuch, of Balto. Co., and Mr. Geo. Law, of this city, to introduce them into this State, where they have always been a favorite with those who paid attention to this particular kind of live stock. Mr. Geo. Patterson, of Carroll Co., whose judgment in regard to all kinds of farm stock we ever held as unsur-passed by that of any breeder of Maryland, would never have any other than the Berk-shires on his estate. It was always consid-ered the "gentleman's hog," both in this country and England, the flesh furnishing the most desirable meat to the epicure of any other breed, neither too fat nor too lean.

The Essex is perhaps the nearest approach to the Berkshires, and is held by some in even higher estimation; the Suffolks also have their advocates as being more easily fattened, but the preponderance of the fat is an objection to them, rendering them unsuitable to the family table; but, at the same time, for a plantation hog it is doubtless valuable. The Poland-China hog, which is not much known in this vicinity, has attained to a very high position at the West as peculiarly suitable for their purposes, where pork raising for the distant markets is the great object. A correspondent of the St. Louis Rural World makes some judicious remarks on this subject, and as it is now the time for farmers to make a selection of breeders for the next year, we subjoin them for the consideration of our readers:

"If half our numerous readers knew the great saving in feeding that they would make by getting either of the above breeds and crossing on their common stock, they would lose no time in ordering a pair of one of these breeds at once from some reliable breeder. Not half our farmers are aware that they could make the same amount of pork with the improved breeds on one-half the grain they now feed their common stock. Yet this is the case. One breed will fatten more readily than another on less feed, will be more docile and quiet, and farmers should

have such, and not these restless animals that are never satisfied. One breed of cattle is good to fatten, for instance, the Short-horns; and another will not run to fat, but to milk and butter, for instance the Jersey. One breed of sheep is good for mutton, for instance the Southdown; and another is superior for wool, to wit, the Merinos; and thus

it goes.
"This is to illustrate that by skill in breeding we can accomplish certain objects, and we have accomplished them in developing the Poland-China and the Berkshire. They are the best breeds for pork, the best for the farmer. They fatten easily at any age, and on much less food than it requires to fatten the scrub breeds. Farmers who buy these improved breeds to cross on their stock, will make an investment that will be worth hundreds of dollars to them, because the pigs that are produced will eat so much less corn to make a certain amount of pork. Farmers can see the improvement made in machines and implements, but are slow to see that still greater improvement has been made by skillfully producing improved breeds. They must get out of the old ruts."

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.-In our last we noticed the publication of a new work, "The Perfect Horse," by Mr. Murray, from which we expect to make frequent selections, which we are sure will be acceptable to our readers. From one of the chapters we will at present select the following excellent advice:

" From the time the colt is born, he should be taught to regard man, whom he is afterwards to serve, as his protector and friend. A human hand should first lift him gently to his feet, and direct his little mouth to the source of maternal nourishment. With the human touch he should thus early be made to associate caresses and a supply for all his wants. Instead of yells and oaths and kicks and rude blows, he should hear only gentle, loving tones from the attendant's mouth, and pettings from his kindly palm. He should be taught to expect and watch for man's entrance to the stall or paddock where he is kept, as a dog waits for the coming of the master, as the season of joy and happiness. His little deer-like limbs should be handled, and he be taught to yield them promptly and without fear to the master's touch. In short, every thing that loving ingenuity can devise should be done to impress upon his mind thus early in life that man is his natural protector and friend, between whom and him an intimate companionship has been ordained by beneficent Nature, which insures that he shall be protected and cherished while he serves. The horse has a heart-claim upon us. young colt is, in some sense, a member of the family, one of the owner's household, second in rank and dignity only to the children. So the Arab regards him. The beautiful young thing, with its shining coat and gazelle eyes

and sprightly antics, so full of bounding but docile life, is literally his children's playmate. He shares their food, and often their sleeping mat; and a blow dealt him is as promptly resented as if it had been dealt the oldest son, for whose service in peace, and safety in the hour of battle, the young thing is being raised."

CANADA HORSES .- Our neighbors of the Dominion are producing horses much sought after by street railroad and omnibus companies on our side of the line. These horses are found to be more muscular, more supple of limb, capable of more endurance, stand pavements better, have sounder feet, and are serviceable years longer than Western horses fed so largely on Indian corn. The Canadian horse owes its muscular superiority to the clover, oats and peas upon which it is fed.-Live Stock Journal.

SHEEP-BREEDING FLOCKS.-Although we would not advise the forcing system of feeding for breeding and store sheep, yet every flock master should see to it that his sheep are in good condition in the fall. He cannot afford to bring his flock in a thin condition to his winter yards. A thin sheep is not worth half price in December, and yet how careless most feeders are as to the condition of their sheep in the fall. The value of the lamb and the amount of wool depend much upon the condition of the ewe Full fed Merino ewes will shear from six to eight pounds, and rear a valuable lamb, while those kept on short rations will shear three and one-half to four pounds, and raise a lamb of only half the value of the well fed. Here the loss in production would pay for more than double the amount of feed required to have kept them in fine condition. There is no system so wasteful as that of short feeding. Perhaps the best ration to be fed in pastures to large fattening sheep would be a pint of corn-meal and one gill of oil-meal per head; and to breeding and store sheep one pint of bran and one gill of oil meal. Oats are also an excellent food for sheep. A simple V trough, with a strip nailed on the upper edge projecting over the inner edge one and a half inches, will be convenient and prevent them from throwing the food out of the trough .- Live Stock Journal.

The best liniment for cuts, galls, spavin, poll evil, fistula, or any other of the external diseases that animals are liable to, is made by dissolving one ounce of pulverized corrosive sublimate and one ounce of gum camphor in one pint of spirits of turpentine, put in a strong bottle. Apply with a swab.

To prevent horses from rubbing the hair off their mane and tail, take half a teacupful of sharp cider vinegar, pour on the spot where the rubbing is done, and card it while pour-ing on, and it will be found that this simple thing will stop rubbing down fences, or spoiling the looks of the tail in the stable.

## [For the American Farmer.] Our Monetary System.

To D. H. LONDON, Esq., N. York.

My Dear Sir: "The currency of a country is just as much one of the elements of a well organized state of society, as the blood is of the human system; and unless it be pure and in sufficient quantity, all expectation of continued ease and prosperity with a commercial and industrious people is futile, and must end in disappointment." I have adopted the above sentiment, somewhat modified, from your late letter in the Richmond Enquirer. It is the key to the whole subject, and about that there can be no disagreement. I have been lately favored with copies of the New York News and the N. York Express, each containing an elaborate article, intended to demonstrate the impossibility of "resuming" specie payments in the present condition of the country. The articles exhibit ability and research, and afford gratifying evidence that the public mind is awakening to the real importance of the subject. Both of these writers pursue the same line of argument, propose no remedy for existing evils, and content themselves with resting on the postulate, "that a specie currency is the prerogative only of creditor countries, and the United States being now largely indebted to foreigners, specie payments are simply impossible," and "placed beyond the horizon of this generation." These views are truly consolatory! And

the country must continue to endure the horrors of the present monetary system until the successors of the present race of the wise men of Gotham shall find out some mode of relief! "Contraction" of the public debt is their remedy. It is plain that the public debt cannot be reduced except by the vulgar process of paying it; and this can only be done from the earnings of the people, whose labor can only be sustained and stimulated by a sufficient currency, equally and fairly diffused through all branches of business and all sections of the country. If this were done, the productions of industry would so rapidly increase, and the exports would be so large, that there would be little need of specie for the payment of balances abroad. Why may not the crops of cotton and tobacco be doubled, and all other crops of the South increased nearly in the same proportion? Nothing is wanting but money, for which the crops would be ample security; but our existing currency is entirely insufficient to supply it, and from its nature it is so distributed as to give almost none to the producing sections. Why are the cotton fields, now white, and their precious products, which represent gold the world over, blowing away, for the want of labor to gather them? Why are there so many untilled acres in the grain-growing States? It is not for the want of muscle, but of money, to put it in action. I speak what I know, as the result of daily observation and experience. I need not ask you, of N. York, why you hear daily the wail of thousands of the industrial classes, lamenting their forlorn condition, without employment and without bread or fuel, at the approach of winter. The cause of so great and wide-spread a calamity, and the proper remedy for it, surely demands the calm consideration of every patriot and statesman. I have for years been deeply impressed with the imminent perils of our situation. As early as January, 1872, I thus expressed myself, in the second of the series of articles published in the American Farmer, (February number, 1872).

(February number, 1872):
"In this utilitarian age nothing is regarded as practical which is not material. There could not be a greater delusion. truth flashed through the universal mind, like the electric current around the globe, has often produced greater practical results than a whole army of laborers. A physician is called to see a patient laboring under congestion of the vital organs, with cold extremities, without circulation. He sees the situation at once, writes a line to the apothecary, gives instructions to the nurses, and proceeds on his errand of mercy. The next day he finds his patient restored. He is an eminently practical man. Our monetary system is just in this situation, and hence the calamitous condition of agriculture. If a Turgot, Dolbert, Neckar or Hamilton could be found. who, by his pen, could furnish a prescription to relieve this engorgement, and send to all the extremities revivifying circulation, would not all the country rejoice, and pronounce him not only a most practical man, but a great public benefactor? I doubt not there are many such men in the country if power were given them to write the prescription."

Unfortunately no statesman has arisen with the will and the power to relieve the patient. The congestion has increased until apoplexy has supervened, followed by general paralysis.

The question so often asked, again recurs with redoubled force, "What shall we do?" I answer again, put an end as speedily as may be to our existing monetary system, which is the fruitful source of all our woes. Few seem to have courage to grapple with the subject. Politicians, proverbially timid, stand aloof; merchants, though fully aware of the ruin inflicted by it, say little, lest the seemingly defunct monster, galvanized by the government into spasmodic life, should become capable of further injuring them; the press seems to be muzzled, and the farmers and industrial classes, without leaders, are left at the mercy of an organized and powerful interest, with active representatives in every city and town. I will not advise these classes to organize in secret societies for their protection; but I will say to them that their safety is in themselves, and that they should march boldly and openly to the polls and demand of their representatives that their interests be protected.

I have already, as you know, discussed this subject fully in many of its most important aspects. I hope, however, to be pardoned for

continuing the subject, as new phases are presented, though at the hazard of repeating

views already expressed.

The Treasurer of the U.S. in his report, just published, has made some startling statements, and some very sensible suggestions. He seems to take it for granted that the present system is to continue, without inquiring as to the constitutional power which justifies its existence. This perhaps was no part of his business, though it is impossible for him or any other man of sense, who has investigated the subject, to believe that Congress has constitutional power to continue it. He presents a very correct view of the effect of specie payments, maintaining, as I have done in company with the most approved writers on political economy, that specie payments, so far from diminishing the volume of currency, enlarges it by the amount of specie that ceases to be a commodity and is added to the currency. He states the startling fact, that whilst the expenses of the government have greatly increased, the revenue is diminished over four hundred and fifty millions! He proposes an ingenious device to make the currency elastic by issuing more greenbacks to be exchanged for bonds bearing 3.65 interest, the bonds to be re-exchanged for greenbacks whenever a demand for currency requires it. This expedient may afford temporary relief in the cities, and patch up for a time some broken fortunes; but it will be a continuation of the same vicious system, and must culminate at no distant day in further disasters, leave the rural districts without a currency, and still farther diminish the resources of the government by diminishing the earnings of the people. The truth is, the government has undertaken too large a job. No President that the world could furnish, however great his abilities, or honest his intentions, with all the Secretaries that he could command, is capable of administering such a trust. The States would now be willing to concede, as a settled question, the power to establish one U.S. Bank, but they must be remitted to their unquestionable right to regulate their local currency within their proper jurisdiction.

Ours is purely a PAPER SYSTEM, and does not differ materially from others that have preceded it. Law's famous bank was founded on sound principles. The notes promised "to pay to bearer, at sight....livres, in money of the same weight and standard as the money of this day." Afterwards the royal authority took the bank under its management, calling it the "Royal Bank." The notes were then changed so as to promise "to pay the bearer at sight....livres in silver coin." This change, though slight in form, subjected the notes to the control of arbitrary power, which might at will change the value of the standard coin, and they were soon discredited, producing wide-spread ruin. The Continental money, the Assignats, and Confederate notes served their turn, with greater or less effect, and quietly expired. Our cur-

rency, though said by its admirers to be the best in the world, has no greater security than this, except that it is guaranteed by the credit of a more stable government, of larger means. What would be the effect upon it of a maritime war with a strong naval power, it is bootless to inquire. To see its ruinous effects it is only necessary to look around us. It has withdrawn large numbers of active and intelligent men, and a vast amount of capital from useful enterprises to be employed in gambling in gold and stocks, with no more increase of public wealth than if they had been employed in establishing a faro-bank in every village of the land. It has diverted from useful employment the money and labor of the country to wild and speculative undertakings that cannot be profitable for years— building railroads of interminable length, from "nowhere to nowhere," through regions "without water, fuel, timber or traffic; ing out for speculators skeleton cities in the wilderness, about as real and valuable as the city of unpronouncable name, projected by the Empress Catharine in the Crimea, to which she invited her friend and ally, Joseph of Austria, to aid in laying the foundation, who, when the ceremony was over, remarked wittily to his suite, "we have done a great work to-day, we have built a city; the Em-press has laid the first stone—and I have laid the last!" It has enabled the rich of the North to engage in all kinds of extravagance in dress, equipage and living, whilst it has kept the people of a large section without money, poor, destitute and distressed. It has done all this, and yet left us without a com-mercial marine to bear our produce to foreign ports, which is taxed in gold for freights more than seventy-five millions of dollars per annum. Upon the condition of our navy at this critical moment, I forbear to remark. I do not know that I can more forcibly express my own views, often repeated, of the effect of this system than in the words of the recent report of the N. Y. Clearing House Association: "Such has been our well-known experience year after year. Interest upon money has as a consequence fluctuated widely from 3 and 4 per cent. per annum in summer to 15 and 20 per cent, in the fall and winter upon commercial paper, and upon stocks at times to one-half or one per cent, a day tudes like these are utterly destructive to all legitimate commerce, and institutions whose operations tend to such results are enemies to the public welfare."

All these are the results of the "paper system," and could not proceed from "a suspension of specie payments." All men of experience know that specie payments have been sometimes suspended in this country as a means of relief; and that the result was by no means disastrous. The depreciation of bank notes was not often great, for the public knew that the banks were, for the most part, sound, and they went on regularly accommodating their customers and settling their business. We know that the notes of the Bank

of England did not depreciate more than 5 per cent. in the first seven years of suspension; and we have the high authority of the London Quarterly Review, "that the act of 1797 did for a time tend to develop the resources of that country," and that "during the suspension of cash payments from 1797 to 1819 consistences. the suspension of casa parameters to 1819, agriculture made greater progress in Great Britain than it had done during the whole of the preceding century," L. Q. R., whole of the preceding century," L. Q. R., vol. 39, p. 452. Let the farmers at least take courage, for if we establish à judicious system of banks, the country would not be ruined, if under a stress of circumstances, they should be compelled to suspend. That would be far better than the present condition of things, which, if continued, must end in the ruin of the people and the destruction of the nation. Will our statesmen never learn that the only road to wealth and independence, national and individual, lies through economy and industry? and that the true riches of every country are in the aggregated results of the labor of the whole people. May I venture to ask our Northern brethren if they have ever considered the effect of their policy on the people of the South? and to say to them that the Aladdin's lamp which is to provide the means of paying the public debt, will be found, under Southern skies, and on Southern soil, amidst the laborers furnished by a wise and beneficent Providence for its cultivation.

I must pause for a time, though the subject is by no means exhausted. I will simply say, at present, that I am not impracticable about any thing that does not involve a great principle. I will not quarrel with you or others about a name. Whether Bank or Exchequer, to answer the purpose, it must be a great institution, of discount, issue and deposit. I am willing to leave details to practical men. My only condition is, that the existing system be destroyed. Yours truly,

WILLOUGHBY NEWTON.
Linden, Westmoreland Co., Va., Nov. 19, 1878.

#### Hudson Corn.

Messrs. Editors American Farmer:

You requested those to whom you sent the Hudson Corn to report their experience in regard to it. Mine is similar to one of your correspondents in the November Number of

the Farmer.

You sent me one hundred and thirty grains and they were alike in outward appearance. They all germinated with one or two exceptions. I planted it three by three feet, and it yielded nearly two ears to the grain, which did very well for quantity. If I had planted say 3½ by 3½, or 4 by 4, I think it would have done better, the more to feed the more space required. It is very much mixed, showing that the seed was impregnated by some other varieties. I was careful to plant it to itself, and at a long distance from any other variety. There is great neglect and want of care and knowledge in producers of vegeta-

bles, grain and animals so as to make a true improvement. The general rule is that like begets like, and unlike, unlike. We ought to follow the general rule, and not the excep-tion. All things were created in separate and distinct spheres, kinds or species, or whatever name you choose to call it, and each sphere has certain repellant qualities which tend to keep them separate, but which can be overcome by a little persuasive force The result is not a true improvement, it is a disease, or what is termed a running out. If you will examine all true improvements in the animal or vegetable, you will find that it was done by breeding in and in, (to use the common expression,) they did not go out of its sphere to cross, but selected the most perfect in that sphere to propagate from. You should not cross white with black, &c. To make myself better understood, I will say that if God had wanted a mule or mulatto he would have made one. Man in his eager desire to do something great, goes forward in his own counsels and wisdom instead of the counsels and wisdom of God.

It is a wise provision of God to have exceptions to general laws; the tendency is to cause man to look from what are termed Nature's laws up to nature's God. Man ought not to say anything but what God tells him: he ought to follow the example of Christ, "What my Father tells me, that I tell you. Nor ought he to do anything but what God tells him to do. All the industries of the country are more or less paralyzed through the lack of consideration and knowledge in our rulers. They have reduced the currency so much that a few wealthy individuals can gobble it all up and hold it at a high rate of interest, more than the industries can pay and live; it is just like any article of produce. When it is scarce some wealthy speculator buys it all up and then takes advantage of the necessities of others to double its price. These things ought not to be. Since Congress has assumed all power, it ought to pass a general or free banking law, giving the President or Secretary of the Treasury authority to grant license to any individual, or company of individuals to do banking upon giving proper security, and that should be a first mortgage bond upon real estate to double the amount issued, the Secretary to issue the paper currency to the individual or company and charge them a certain per centage, sufficient to cover the expense of issuing the paper. This currency should be a legal teuder for all dues, and the banks should be restricted to 4 per cent. per annum. As money is the measure of value, it ought to be fixed. To allow every one to fix his own price on it unsettles everything; see the present condition of the country as an illustration.

There is a great deal of humbug about specie payment. I will venture the assertion that there was never a bank that issued a paper currency said to be redeemable in specie that could redeem the one-half of its notes if presented at once, or that all of its stock was

ever paid up before it commenced operations; if ever paid up it was by dividends arising from loans of its paper that it was authorized to issue, say 3 paper dollars to 1 dollar of stock subscribed, and many of them issued as high as ten.

F. A. LEWIS.

Jeff. Co., W. Va., Nov. 18, 1873.

#### The Persimmon.

Messrs. Editors American Farmer :

In the Maryland Farmer, Vol. 6, page 51, I find W. D. Brackenridge's reply to James Scofield, relative to budding or grafting the Peach on Persimmon stocks. Mr. B. replies in the negative. I would like to ask Mr. B., for others and my own benefit, if the Persimmon is propagated in a similar manner as Peach stocks are, if they are grown from seed exclusively, and what length of time is required to produce fruit from the seed. There is a tree on an adjoining farm to mine (the only one I have seen) that bears fruit three inches in circumference. The tree grows low, the branches rounded as a stretched umbrella and quite ornamental. The common Persimmon tree grows high, and shape of the branches irregular, but as regards product there is no difference. As the Persimmon is of slow growth I suppose it will be necessary to first grow the trees, nursery fashion, and when of suitable size transplant in various departments or form an orchard.

These large Persimmons ripen, or are sufficiently frosted about the 10th of November, when green fruit is scarce, and I think will sell at a profit equal to the Plum or Apricot. If no fruit is borne in our time, it will at least be a rich legacy left to our children.

PLOWMAN.

[We referred this letter to Mr. Brackenridge, who answers as below.—Eds. A. F.] Mesers. Editors American Farmer:

In our endeavor to reply to the letter of your correspondent, "Plowman," in regard to the raising and propagation of the native Persimmon, and its varieties, we feel that but little light can be thrown on the subject by us. But this much we can safely say, that if seed is collected now, cleaned of the pulp, and put away in sand during the winter, sowing in drills 21 or 3 inches deep during March or April, dropping the seed about as thick as you would Snap Beans, or if your land is light and warm, sow in the tall, but in either case they should be cultivated and clean of weeds so soon as the plants appear above the ground. By so doing at the end of the first year you will have stocks from 1 to 2 feet high, fit to replant as an orchard or into nursery rows, on which approved sorts can be worked. But just here comes the rub! How are the fine kinds to be propagated? Is it to be by budding, grafting or inarching? In the Vol. of the "Maryland Farmer," to

In the Vol. of the "Maryland Farmer," to which your correspondent refers, we stated that we had tried to bud the large Mabola va-

riety of the Phillipine Islands, and, for reasons there given, had failed; but this failure does not prove that we, or any one else may not yet succeed in budding them where both stock and season may prove more favorable for the operation. It would be a strong point gained if we could only propagate some of the delicious varieties as we do the Peach.

delicious varieties as we do the Peach.
In order to encourage "Plowman" other progressives in this line, we know that they can be multiplied by the process of grafting, for we have in our possession several varieties of the Diospyrus Kaki or large Orange Persimmon of Japan, all of which bear marked evidence of having been grafted by the Japanese low down on the collar of the stock, or crown of the root. The leaves of all the Japan kinds that we have seen are larger, rounder and more downy than any native variety that we have observed. The fruit of many kinds in China and Japan are also larger, some of them as big as an ordinary sized Peach, and in both of these countries the fruit is sprinkled with sugar, and preserved in the same way that Figs and Dates are elsewhere. And who doubts, after having seen of late years the delicious varieties of Grapes which have sprung from the Fox and Chicken Grapes of our woods and thickets, but that at no distant day we shall also have luscious kinds of Persimmons served up at our dessert tables? We know that from the common kinds, with the addition of a little malt, a good liquor is distilled, and without malt a good Beer is brewed.

For stocks we advise sowing seeds of the strong growing kinds, and farther, as a hint to "Plowman," to graft and sow seed of his "three inch in circumference" variety, from which he or any one else would have reason to expect good results.

W. D. Brackenridge.

### English Walnuts and Filberts-Currants and Gooseberries.

Mesers. Editors American Furmer:

Is there any reason the English walnut is so seldom seen growing here? It is generally admitted to be an excellent fruit, and the timber is choice, yet very few are planted. Having raised and planted out a large number, without any trouble, we do not think there can be any difficulty in that way. The value of the fruit is considerable too. We have known the fruit of an English walnut, sold on the tree, to realize a sum so far in advance of any other tree growing in the same latitude that we forbear to mention the price paid; and yet we have known of a modest offer of \$5.25 (gold) made and refused for a single pear. In the face of this (a fancy) price, we have never seen anything in the fruit line approach the value of an old walnut tree well laden with fruit.

The walnut is one of the few subjects which are difficult to graft successfully; in fact, we would never think of grafting it except by the herbaceous method, though we have not

tried either root or approach grafting, nor do we think it worth a trial by the amateur, who had better purchase trees properly raised and transplanted from a respectable nursery. The only house we have noticed advertising the English walnut for sale is that of Parsons & Sons, of Flushing, N. Y. The only objection which can be raised against planting these trees is the length of time that must elapse before they will bear fruit, as they rarely fruit under fifteen to eighteen years of age; but we should remember the walnut is a long-lived tree, and continues to improve for many years.

Again, why do we not grow filberts and some others of the choicer kinds of nuts? Any one who can grow a currant-bush might also grow filberts; they will bear the same treatment; they may be spurred in, rough-pruned or let alone as a bush, or grown as a pyramid, in which style they become quite ornamental, and we think there are few indeed who do not think the filbert a choice

nut.

Speaking of currant-bushes reminds me of something else in the fault-finding line: Why do we still persist in growing current and gooseberry bushes, throwing up suckers all around, and covering three times the ground that is necessary for them to grow upon, when we might with as little trouble, and with far more pleasure, grow them to a single stem ten or twelve inches high? Any one having the trees may strike cuttings. Take shoots of the current year's growth twelve inches in length, remove all the buds except three at the top, take a spade, and, holding it upright, thrust it into the ground six or eight inches, then withdraw the spade, insert the cuttings in the place thus cut, and firm the ground well around the cuttings. At the approach of severe frost throw over them any loose light material at hand to prevent the frost lifting them. If the eyes left at the top of the cutting all break, remove two, leaving the strongest and straightest shoot to grow, and the following spring cut the single shoot thus left back to two or three eres. I should have said rub the eyes off the single shoot to the height you wish the stem to be; ten or twelve inches is a nice height, leaving two or three eyes at the top, and then you have the foundation of a respectable plant instead of the miserable sprawling bush, the usual produce of a N. F. F.

Balto. Co., Md., Nov. 9, 1873.

SCRATCHES IN HORSES.—A writer recommends as very effective, curing in three days, a solution of chloride of lime, a good teaspoonful to a tea-cup of water. Another remedy is to cleanse the parts with castile soap, and then apply with a sponge a solution of one part of carbolic acid to twenty parts of water. Cover the heels, if practicable, with a dry bandage. Three or four applications will effect a cure.

#### On the Use of Commercial Manures.

Messrs Editors American Farmer:

As my time and attention have been taken up in house-building, &c., I have not been able till now to prepare the article on the use of commercial manures. In thinking upon the subject, however, I find it is capable of being examined from many points of view.

Much depends upon what branch of agriculture a man is engaged in, what kind of crop he is raising, the quantity of land under cultivation, besides many other things to be

taken into account.

Before correct conclusions in regard to the subject can be arrived at we will have to settle in our minds what we mean by farming and the cultivation of the soil. This department of human industry I suppose is capable of a fixed and exact definition, and surely we should by this time be able to tell just what the thing is. When a true and perfect definition is once fixed in the mind a correct method of cultivation will necessarily follow, and finally come into universal practice. It is true farming is experimental in its character, and it is in this way we discover many important truths and facts, but still we must adhere to the first simple truths and not radically depart from them. Now, I will venture a definition which I think will cover the whole ground.

Farming, or true cultivation of the soil, is that method or mode of culture by which we realize the greatest amount of produce with the least amount of expenditure, all things being considered, and at the same time leaving as much upon the land as is taken off. In other words, the productive powers of the soil should be increased, and year by year we should add to its fertility. This is a first principle; it is, in fact, the first principle which underlies the whole business, and every departure from it in any manner whatever is downright error, and will in time produce results which will drive the would-be farmer to the use of any thing that promises to aid him in his distress. This first great principle must be thoroughly learned and as thoroughly practiced upon, from day to day, and year by year, and the habit so permanently fixed that it will be impossible to depart from it before any one in the least can rise to the dignity of the profession and call himself a farmer.

Farming after this fashion produces not only the material wealth of a country, but is the broad, deep and permanent foundation of that wealth. As the farmer from his every day occupation is observing Nature, he should by all means take her as his guide, for she is a true and unerring guide to him, and he who studies her most and practices upon her precepts will know very little about the different brands of guanos and care much less about them. One of the first things the farmer learns in his business is the exhaustion of the soil by cropping, and if he is a wise man he will without delay compensate for

this exhaustion, and if he will properly attend to the outgoings of his business and the incomings of the same, much of the experimentation connected therewith will totally

disappear.

Now, after we have said this much, the manure question naturally presents itself to our consideration, for it is at this point the farmer is necessarily compelled to cast about for the legitimate and appropriate, and, I would add, the most economical means of restoring to the soil that which has been taken from it. Here the question arises, "Is the use, or rather the extensive use, of commercial manures this means?" I say No, even if they were pure and genuine, and who is so ignor-ant and foolish as to believe they all are? But, before I enter upon this part of the subject, there is a wide-spread and deep-seated error I wish to notice, in consequence of which false notions have been engendered. high expectations raised, and sad disappointments realized, to say nothing of the vast cost the poor farmer has paid for his folly. Commercial-manure farming proposes to do that which must; from the nature of the case, take long years of toil and labor to accom-plish. It trains the farmer to rely upon their use as an indispensable necessity in his business and sufficiently and abundantly compensatory in its character to supply the deficiencies in the soil caused by the crops raised thereon; hence the extensive use of these manures, hence their abuse, and hence their adulterations and imposition upon the credulous farming community.

This system of farming diverts the mind of the farmer from the radical idea in his business, and fixes his attention upon that which does not legitimately belong to it. I mean money-making. This idea is the basis of the whole system. Take this away from it and I question very much whether another bag of sand, under the brand of hard chemical names, would ever again be sold. Whatever others may say to the contrary, I contend that "money-making," properly so called, is not, and should not be the prime object of farming, though he who does rightly attend to his business will always have a sufficient supply for all his necessary wants and some over for a rainy day. The true idea in farming is wealth production in the form of rich lands, highly improved estates, and feeding the world with meat and bread. If the farmer gets the idea that he can make as large crops from poor land by the use of commercial manures as from rich land, (and he gets that idea from the system,) he pays no further attention to the improvement of

But again, if the manure merchant were to direct the attention of the farmer to the proper application of his manures, provided at the same time they were genuine, with the legitimate end in view, the system would without doubt carry a much better face on it. This system provides next to nothing for the

permanent improvement of the soil. In all

his farm. And why should he

the certificates I have yet read, our attention is directed exclusively to the fabulous yield of crops from the use of this or that manure. Hence I oppose the whole system. But still, if these manures were reduced to their proper proportions, and restricted in their application, as well as brought up to a correct uniform standard of manurial quality and purity, I can direct the attention of the farmer to the true method of their use, the result of which will not disappoint him. His money will be laid up in the increased productiveness of his lands, and not in those places where moths do corrupt, and where thieves do break through and steal.

When merchants and business-men in general make their deposits, of course they must be in banks, but when the farmer makes his, he should put them carefully up in the soil of his land.

W. H.

Calvert Co., Md., November, 1873.

## The Youltry Yard.

#### Breeds of Fowls.

The following is from a very able review of the new edition, just published, of Tegetmeier's "Poultry Book," which appeared in the London Saturday Review for Sept. 20th:

"Assuming that, directly or indirectly, it is for the table, for home consumption, or the market, that poultry are reared and fatted, it is not hard to glean from Tegetmeier, with whose dicta most henwives and practical poulterers will agree, which are the likeliest and least costly breeds to keep. Two data on the subject are that "a table fowl should be all breast, with short limbs and small bones," and that fowls are only in perfection for the table before they have attained their full development. This guides us to the choice of birds of a broad full-breasted type, and also having an aptitude to ripen early and to repay attention to their keep. A good many sorts may be put out of the question. The build of the Malay fowl, with its great height, long snaky neck, and elongated shanks, promises little in appearance; yet, because it combines a large and plump breast with a good flavor of flesh when killed early, it has some pretensions as a table fowl. This may be considerably enhanced by a cross with a Dorking hen, which will produce an extraordinary table fowl. The Spanish breeds, second to no fowls for great production of large eggs, limited however to the summer season, are out of the question for table purposes, on account of their dark legs, which the cooks and poultry-dealers object to; though the Minorca breed, which is akin to them, and has taken strong root in Corn-wall, Devon and the West of England, is a better and plumper table fowl, besides equal-ling its relations in laying. The game fowls

have the drawback of a yellow skin, though their flesh is well flavored; the Polish are a delicate race, very sensitive to damp, though useful as interminable layers; and the Hamburgs, though excellent in flesh and flavor, and having more flesh than you would expect from their size, are also somewhat delicate, and not what might be called an early fowl. None of these, though each has some characteristic merit, realize what we desideratelarge-sized, hardy breed, which will yield, without trouble or coddling, a good supply of large early chickens." At the first blush it might appear that the Cochin had a claim to consideration, but inquiry will prove that this is only for home consumption. Its yellow skin, its tendency to put on fat, and most of all its development of leg at the expense of breast, the inferior parts at the expense of the finer-though it should be said in extenuation, that the Cochin's leg is much less tough than that of other fowls-disqualify it for a first-class table fowl, though it has very high merits, such as hardihood, winter profligacy, docility and quick growth for household purposes. Mated with the large French fowls, the Cochins produce chickens of rapid growth and large size, fine, fat, white-skinned table birds, though not of course admissible for exhibition, or for stock purposes. Of non-European birds, a category in which we may safely place the Brahmas, though it is a vexed question whether they are Asiatic or American in their origin, there can be no question that the most useful importation for all purposes has been the Brahma, the largest and finest of domestic fowls. With full, broad, prominent breast, a back short and broad between the shoulders and across the hips, a curved, slender neck, and wings small and tight, the true Brahma is a good fattener, a first-rate table fowl, early ripe, and, at maturity, of enormous proportions. Whiter, tenderer, juicier, than the Cochin, it is quite as docile, and will keep itself better. It is also very hardy, will stand wet and cold, and is a good layer, especially in winter. Mr. Tegetmeier introduces into this edition a hint to the judges in poultry shows designed to avert the deterioration of this excellent breed. The tendency, it seems, is to award prizes to size, and not, as the schedule directs, to high condition, beauty of plumage, cushion and fluff about the thighs, purity of breed, and other characteristics. And if this be persisted in, the danger is that we may get, in the place of the true Brahmas, "gaunt, flat-sided, taper-sterned, short-feathered" creatures, far removed from the ideal which has till recently been very nearly realized in the best prize-pens. A thorough John Bull will go in for Dorkings, and small blame to him. They grow very quickly, and put their flesh, as they should, on the breast, wings, and merrythought. The colored breeds are best for size; but all the Dorkings, colored, white, or silver grey, are remarkable for delicate white flesh, symmetrical shape and equal distribution of fat. As they are apt to suffer from | ment for the sale of Fertilizers.

over-feeding, it is in their favor that they like a good and large grass run, and do best with a fair amount of liberty. Where this is not feasible, the cross between a Dorking and a Brahma will be doubly desirable; for the result will be very hardy, quick-growing chicks of great weight and first-rate table quality, the Brahma introducing domesticity and adding stam na. Such cross-bred chickens "are not equal to pure-bred Sussex or Dorking as first-class market fowls, but from the greater number that can be reared on an ordinary farm-yard, where no very especial care is given to them, they will be found much more profitable." But we must not forget the cream of the French breeds, the Houdan, worthiest of his fellows to rank with the Brahma and the Dorking as the most meritorious of fowls. Large, heavy, short-legged, with small and light bones, and a minimum of offal, like the colored Dorking, they are hardy and quickly reared, and mature with rapidity. The chickens are fit for the table at four months, and the flesh is fine and white. The eggs, too, of the Houdan are numerous, and generally fertile. It must be added that they are indifferent hatchers. As they very rarely sit, it is well to keep a few Brahma or Cochin hens to hatch their eggs, which will not be confounded with those of the hatchers, as the latter are buff-colored. On the whole, as a few hardy breeds are better than many of various merit and degrees of constitution, we should gather from Mr. To etmeier, as indeed from our own observation, that Brahmas, Dorkings and Houdans are the best investments-taken all in allfor the poultry-yard."

LARGE CROP OF SWEET POTATOES, AND MODE OF CULTIVATION .- Col. Wm. Alderman, of Cumberland Co., N. C., raised the past season, on one acre of land, 722 bushels of sweet potatoes, and gives the following as his method of cultivating them:

The land is a sandy soil with clay subsoil: broke up hill in March and again 1st of June. Laid off rows 24 feet apart, running twice in the same row; then put out thirty one-horse loads of stable manure in this furrow; then put two furrows on the manure and planted out the sprouts, (or draws, as they are sometimes called.)

When the vines commenced running I turned every other row and split out the middles with a good turning plough, then turned the vines back and ploughed out the other middles. Did not use a hoe in cultivating.

The cost of production was as follows: 6 days' ploughing, \$9; 30 one-horse loads manure, \$30; hauling out manure, \$7.50; 8 bushels slips, \$8; setting out sprouts, \$9.50; total, \$64.

We refer to the advertisement of Mr. Hachtel, on another page, a new establish-

# The American Farmer

AND

#### RURAL REGISTER.

#### PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH By SAML, SANDS & SON.

No. 9 North street, near Baltimore street, Bultimore, Md. (sign of the Golden Plow.)

SAML. SANDS, WM. B. SANDS, Editors and Proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 a year, in advance. To Clubs of five or more, \$1.00 cach. For \$10, eleven copies will be sent.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1	Mo.	3	Mo.	6	Mo.	1	Year.
One Square, 10 lines	8					7.00	8	12.00
Quarter Page		6.00		15.00		22.50		35.00
Half Page		12.00		25.00		40.00		70.00
One Page		20.00		45.00		75.00		120.00

Cover Pages subject to special contract.

Transient Advertisements payable in advance—all others quarterly.

others quarterly.

Advertisements should reach us by the 20th of the month, to secure insertion in the succeeding issue.

BALTIMORE, MD., DECEMBER 1, 1873.

#### Closing of the Volume.

The present number closes the second vol-·ume of the series of the American Farmer, under the management of its present editorsand upon reviewing the circumstances of the past year, we cannot but express the gratitude we feel at the very many instances of kindness and cheering aid which we have received from our numerous friends. could fill many pages with the glowing tributes we have received of the high estimation in which our old journal is held in every section of the country. And this kindly feeling is more appreciated from the fact of the voluntary assistance afforded by personal efforts to increase our subscription list, being based upon the sole ground that in so doing a public benefaction was being conferred upon their fellow-citizens and the States in which they were located, by the increased attention which was thus secured through the teachings of the Farmer. As to the future, we can only promise our friends that with life and health spared, there will at least be no diminution in our efforts, and we think we can say, that with the increasing zeal which we day by day feel in the cause in which we are en-

gaged, and the extended facilities we are enjoying in the prosecution of our work, our friends who may conclude to continue or extend their efforts in our behalf, will have no cause of disappointment at the end of the ensuing volume. The senior editor, who some forty years ago first became identified with the agricultural interests, in connection with this journal, can now truly say, that at no preceding time has he felt a more cordial interest in the task he has assumed than at present. It is now emphatically a labor of love with him, prompted as well by the peculiar circumstances of the times, and of the class for whose interests he has for more than a common life-time labored, but also by the hope, and the pride if he may be permitted to say it, of seeing his old favorite journal once more fixed on the same firm foundation upon which he had placed it on a former occasion, after it had declined from its position upon the retiring of its original proprietor. He has also another stimulus, in the fact that when he has fulfilled his task, and finished his course here, he will be able to leave the Farmer to his young coadjutor, to whom he frankly awards the greater portion of whatever credit may have been derived from its publication for the past two years.

#### Bound Volumes of the Farmer.

We will have a very limited number of bound volumes of the Farmer for 1873, and parties desiring them should supply themselves at once. We have at present no more complete sets, bound, of the Farmer for 1872, but we expect to have a few in a short time, as soon as we receive some numbers wanting. The price of either volume is \$2 at our office, or \$2.25 by mail, post-paid.

King Geo. Co., Va.—A subscriber writes us, "the wheat crop looks very promising, with little or no fly. Our ploughs are running for another crop of corn, while the balance of the freedmen are shucking and deliving corn, which, by the way is turning out better than was expected."

Lexington, Ky.—Another writes, "our corn is now only 30 to 32 cents per bushel, such was our crop. I sell none, but keep over. Pork will be low also. Our fall wheat looks fine; hay crop good; hemp good; and if money is scarce, we shall have plenty to est."

#### LIST OF PREMIUMS

Offered for clubs of subscribers to the American Farmer for 1874. Subscriptions can be sent either at the regular rate of \$1.50 each, or at the club rate of \$1 each. The table shows the number of names required at each rate to secure the articles offered.

	jo	1918	No.	No. Sub- scribers at		
ARTICLES.	Value	Premi	81.50	81.00		
No.						
1. A collection of Flower or Garden Seeds, or an assortment of Plants	,					
and Vines of same value	\$5	00	10	20		
2. A \$10 collection of Seeds, or of			-			
S. A \$20 assortment of Seeds, or	10	00	20	40		
Plants and Trees, your own se						
lection, from any of our adver-	aa	00	40	80		
4. Howe Sewing Machine, with Cover	20	00	40	80		
and Attachments complete	70	00	80	175		
5. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, with Cover and Attachments						
complete	70	00	80	175		
6. Bickford Knitting Machine	25	00	40	80		
7. Silver-Plated Revolving Butter Cooler	10	00	20	40		
8. Silver-Plated Breakfast Castor		00	15	30		
9. Silver-Plated Ice Pitcher	15	00	30	60		
10. Silver-Plated Cake Basket		00	25	50		
12. Set of Silver-Plated Teaspoons		00	20 12	40 25		
12. Set of Silver-Plated Teaspoons 13. Set of Silver-Plated Tablespoons 14. Set of Silver-Plated Table Forks	11	00	20	50		
14. Set of Silver-Plated Table Forks	11	00	20	50		
15. Silver-Plated Pie Knife		00	8	16 12		
17. Solid Silver Fruit Knife		00	6	12		
18. Silver-Plated Cream Ladle		50	4	8		
19. Set of Dessert Knives, Ivory Han-	6	00	12	25		
20. Superior Quality Carving Knife.						
Fork and Steel		00	12	25 12		
21. Gold Pen and Silver Case	o	UU	U	12		
Watch	60	00	100	225		
Watch 24. Webster's Unabridged Pictorial	35	00	60	120		
Dictionary	12	00	20	50		
25. Webster's National Dictionary		00	10	25		
26. Dexter Single Barrel Breech	00	50	40	**		
27. Dexter Double - Barrel Breech	22	90	20	75		
Loader	50		75	160		
28. Set of Light Buggy Harness	30		60	100		
30. A pure bred Cotswold, Southdown	20	00	40	75		
or Shropshire down Ram	40	00	80	120		
31. A thoroughbred Jersey, Ayrshire		00	1.00	200		
32. A thoroughbred Shorthorn Bull	75	00	120	200		
83. A pair of pure bred Essex or	100	00	150	250		
Delignife Ligo	30		60	100		
<ol> <li>A pair of pure Chester White Pigs.</li> <li>Fairbanks' Portable Platform</li> </ol>	25	00	50	80		
Scales		00	40	70		
ov. Fairballs Union or Family Scales.		00	25 20	1 50 40		
of Fairbanks Counter Scales		50	10	20		
37. Fairbanks' Counter Scales				-		
38. Fairbanks' Trip Scales						
38. Fairbanks' Trip Scales		0	8	16		

All new subscribers whose names are received, whether singly or in clubs, before December 31st, will receive FREE the October, November and December numbers of this year.

Subscribers need not all be at one postoffice, nor is it necessary for the names to be all sent at once.

Send the exact money with each list of names, and state in each letter that you are

working for a premium.

This offer of premiums holds good till April 1st, 1874, but any premium will be sent upon demand, as soon as the proper number of names is received, with the money, to entitle the sender to the premium designated, but no name will count unless the money for it is paid by or before the date the premium is claimed. There is no competition. Every one gets what he has worked for, and may make his own selection.

Both old and new subscribers count in

these lists.

\*\*Specimen numbers, blanks, posters, &c., furnished on application.

REMIT ALWAYS, when possible, by registered letter, post office order, or draft.

We want agents everywhere to extend the circulation of The American Farmer. An examination of the above premium list will show it is extremely liberal in its terms, and that the articles offered will give a wide choice, and are as good as the money. We will, however, be willing to pay a cash commission to parties who have facilities for making up clubs, and should be glad to hear from such as would prefer to be compensated in that way for their time and trouble.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.—The following are offered to the attention of canvassers:

#### GOLD PREMIUMS.

In addition to the above list of premiums, the Senior Editor of the American Farmer

For the largest list of subscribers (not less than 100) from one person, \$50 in Gold.

For the second largest list of subscribers (not less than 100) from one person, 830 in Gold.

For the third largest list of subscribers (not less than 75) from one person, 815 in Gold.

For the fourth largest list of subscribers (not less than 50) from one person, **85 in Gold.** 

#### LADY'S PREMIUM.

For the largest club forwarded to the American Farmer for 1874 by a lady, we will give a first class Family Sewing Machine, with equipments complete, price \$70.

Take Notice.—These special premiums are given in addition to such other premiums as the several persons winning them may be entitled to and choose from our regular list.—The terms upon which they are offered are the same. The special premiums will be awarded April 1st, 1874.

Address all letters plainly, to
SAML. SANDS & SON,
Publishers American Farmer,

No. 9 North St., Baltimore, Md.

Clubs and Renewals.—We request that these may come forward as promptly as possible. It is important for us to know how large an edition to print of the first number of the new volume. Will the friends of the Farmer see to it that our present one is greatly increased?

We are not much given to boasting, but we may say that in the coming year we hope to make improvements in our journal which will more than ever commend it to all our agriculturists.

We hope that our friends will not intermit their exertions to enlarge our subscription list on account of the money stringency which prevails in the country as well as in the cities. We hope and believe this will soon be relieved, and in this connection we call attention to the paragraph on page 416 of the November issue, where it was stated that we would be willing to wait till March 31 for the receipt of the subscription money for Clubs, when we could have the assurance that it would be remitted by that time. Of course the money is always desirable, but the arrangement suggested may enable many to get up their clubs, who might not find it practicable to collect the money at once, owing to the scarcity of currency. Will our friends please make a note of these suggestions?

----

THE CURRENCY QUESTION .- In our pages this month, we have two communications on this subject-one a continuation of Mr. Newton's comments upon Mr. London's scheme of a National Exchequer, and another from Col. Lewis, of Jefferson Co., W. Va. lateness of the day at which we received these favors, has caused us some labor in getting them into the present number, and explains their being out of the usual position assigned to correspondents-but as the whole subject will now be placed before Congress and the nation, we wished to conclude its discussion in our pages within the limits of the present volume. We are gratified in being able to announce that Mr. Newton has promised to favor us with a continuance of his writings, upon what we most emphatically acknowledge to be the practical matters suitable for the agricultural needs of the present time-and we flatter ourselves that we will be assisted in this direction by other of the able men of the country, along with Mr. N., in the task of building up the waste places of our common country, which have so sadly fallen into decay as the terrible consequences of the internal dissensions through which it has passed. We cordially solicit the continued contributions of our old correspondents, and hope to add many new names to our roll.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR WOOD ASHES .- A correspondent in Queen Anne's county, Md., inquires how wood ashes, which are now scarce in his section, can be replaced for use on the many peach and pear orchards everywhere being planted on our Eastern Shore. We believe Kainit for this use is the cheapest and most available material to be found in our market. It is composed of 23 to 26 per cent. of sulphate of potash, (the potash being the component most valuable,) 14 to 18 per cent. of sulphate of magnesia, 25 to 40 per cent. of common salt, 10 to 12 per cent. of gypsum or plaster, and 4 to 5 per cent, chloride of magnesia. Experiments which have been made with it show probably more favorable results from this use of it than when applied for any other object. We believe Col. Wilkins, of Kent, not far remote from our inquirer, uses Kainit as a regular dressing for his peach orchards.. We should be glad to hear his estimate of its value so applied. It is sold at the present time in this market, in moderate lots, at about \$30 per ton.

SALE OF IMPORTED STOCK .- Mr. C. L. UDshur, of Chuckatuck, Va., reports sales as follows: Southdown rams to Dr. W. E. Capehart, Edenton, N. C.; Dr. E. D. Phillips, Nansemond, Va.; G. W. Darden, Chuckatuck, Va.; D. W. Kitchen, Windsor, Va.; John Williams, Va.; G. W. Bunting & Son, Suffolk, Va. Berkshires to Jno. Chapman, Isle of Wight Co., Va.; W. E. Bell, Ferry Point, Va.; Col. J. J. Phillips, Ferry Point; H. L. Tynes, Chuckatuck, Va.; C. H. Riddick, Cherry Grove, Va.; D. W. Kitchen, Windsor, Va.; L. Henderson, Norfolk Co., Va., and Aug. Bunkley, Smithfield, Va. Cross-bred (Alderney and Devon) heifer to N. Corson, and cow to Capt. Jno. Higgins.

AWARD OF WILDER MEDAL.—By the official list of the awards at the meeting of the American Pomological Society at Boston, we notice that one of the Wilder bronze medals was awarded to Mr. Brackenridge for his display of pears, we suppose, though it is not stated for what the award is made.

#### The Virginia State Fair.

From what our correspondents and the press report, the fair at Richmond seems to have been very successful. The attendance was large and the display made on the grounds very creditable. One of our friends writes, "it was a grand success, particularly as our old State was foaming with politics and a financial crisis just upon her people."

The display of horses is said to have been one of the finest ever made by the Society. We notice that the imported Arabian stallion of Col. Jenifer, of this State, was exhibited and greatly admired. The show of Shorthorns was very good. Mr. T. S. Cooper, of Coopersburg, Pa., had a number on the ground, winning the majority of the premiums, and Mr. A. M. Bowman and Col. Geo. W. Palmer, of Saltville, were also exhibitors. There were also very creditable shows of Devons and Jerseys. Of both Sheep and Swine the display is said to have been better than usual. Among the exhibitors we notice the names of Messrs. T. S. Cooper, A. M. Bowman, A. P. Rowe, S. S. Bradford, R. B. Huxall, Dr. John R. Woods, and others .-There was a good display of poultry of all kinds.

The agricultural implement makers of Richmond and other manufacturing establishments contributed largely of their wares, and the tobacco manufacturers made a large exhibition of their productions.

#### Virginia Agricultural Society,.

The annual meeting was held on Oct. 29, when Gen. W. H. F. Lee having declined to be a candidate for re-election as president, Col. W. C. Knight, of Richmond, was elected in his place. The other officers of the Society, elected at the same time, are as follows:

Vice-Presidents—Dr. Wm. T. Walker, of Goochland; A. H. Drewry, of Charles City; R. Harrison, Cumberland; W. A. Burke, of Staunton; J. T. Cowan, Montgomery; J. D. H. Ross, Lexington; R. W. N. Noland, Loudoun; S. W. Ficklin, Albemarle.

Executive Committee—T. H. Carter, of New Kent; J. Newman, Orange; J. D. Rogers, King George; W. T. Sutherlin, Danville; Robert Beverly, Fauquier; S. S. Bradford, Culpeper; M. Banister, Amelia; Prof. M. G. Ellzey, of Blacksburg, and Gen. G. S. Meem, of Shenandoah.

Secretary and Treasurer, E. G. Leigh.

Feed the lambs, calves and colts well now; it will be found true economy.

THE BREAD CROP OF ENGLAND .- We hav already given such facts as will show the great necessity which will exist in Europe for the products of our soil, during the ensuing year and the enormous supplies which are now daily being shipped from our ports, notwithstanding the financial difficulties through which we are passing, show the urgency and necessity of the case, and prove conclusively that our farmers need be under no apprehension of failing to enjoy the highest prices for our produce of all kinds, which have been afforded for many years. In the British "Farmer" Mr. Lawes, the celebrated agriculturist, giving a review of the Wheat crop for 1873, in that country, says, that

"This is the third season in succession in which I have had to report a deficient wheat The deficiency in the produce per acre of the harvest of 1873 is rendered the more serious since there is not only a somewhat diminished total area under the crop, but a very much larger proportion than usual was not sown until the spring. A wet autumn was followed by a very wet winter, and there was comparatively little opportunity for autumn sowing after October. The early summer, though cold, was not unfavorable, and some fine, dry, ripening weather in July brought on the harvest much more rapidly than had been anticipated. The weather was also favorable during the early part of August, and in the southern counties a good deal of wheat was carried in splendid condition. But from about the middle of the month the weather became very unsettled, in many localities greatly interfering with harvest operations and damaging the crop. therefore, a great difference in the quality and condition of the grain harvested in different localities this season; the earlier districts being specially favored, and the later having suffered much in this respect.'

After giving a detailed statement of the crops for many years, he concludes with the following gloomy prospect for the British nation:—

"The actual number of acres returned for Great Britain is 3,490,392. The returns for Ireland are not yet available, but it may be assumed that they will bring up the area under wheat in the United Kingdom to about 3,700,000 acres. Reckoning the average yield per acre to be 22½ bushels, the produce of the United Kingdom would be 10,496,250 qrs. The amount of home produce available for consumption would thus be reduced to 9,365,625 qrs. Estimating the average population of the United Kingdom during the harvest year, September 1, 1873, to August 31, 1874, at 32,366,226, and the consumption per head at 5.5 bushels, the requirements for the year will be 22,251,780 qrs., leaving a balance

of nearly 13,000,000 qrs. (12,886,155) to be provided from foreign sources. Last year I estimated the requirements from abroad would be about 12,000,000 qrs., and the actual imports, less exports, amounted to rather over 12,250,000 qrs. It is possible that high prices may somewhat reduce the quantity this year, but it is quite evident that our home supplies will have to be supplemented by a very large import of foreign corn."

#### Improved Method of Growing Cotton.

In a very able address delivered at Eufaula, Ala., in October last, Mr. C. C. Langdon declared that "the perplexing labor problem that has so puzzled the Southern brain for the last eight years, finds an easy and satisfactory solution IN AN IMPROVED SYSTEM OF CUL-TURE," and this conclusion is elaborated in a forcible manner, and at much length. "We cannot afford (he said) to hire labor to cultivate poor land-land that will yield only onefourth, or even half a bale of cotton to the acre-" we must abandon our present ruinous system, and instead of going over four or five acres for one bale of cotton, we must so enrich and so cultivate the soil, that the same amount may be realized from one acre. Instead of 10 to 15 bushels corn to the acre, we should make 50, 75 or 100 bushels. All this is practicable."

"Five bales cotton and 200 bushels of corn to the acre, (he says,) have been made at the South, and these results have been obtained simply by DEEP PLOUGHING, THOROUGH PUL-VERIZATION OF THE SOIL, AND HEAVY MA-NURING, and all GUIDED BY INTELLIGENCEmind and muscle combined." He continues: "As an illustration of the ease with which the productiveness of our soil can be increased, I have a case in point the present season-(and quoted the result of Mr. Sandidge's experiment, which will be found on page 441 of this number of the American Farmer)—and he adds:—"Now, just think of it! At an extra cost of only seven dollars, an acre of land that otherwise would have produced, at best, but half a bale of cotton, worth, say, fifty dollars, is made to yield two bales worth two hundred dollars-being a clear profit of one hundred and fifty dollars on the investment of seven dollars! Now, there is not a planter present, who cannot realize the same results by simply trying it and using the requisite means. There is no mystery about it, no difficulty attending it. It is all plain sailing, plain common sense; the natural effect of a legitimate cause. And what has been done on one acre can be done on two, on fifty, on a hundred acres, at the same ratio of profit."

#### Report on Crops.

The Report for October from the Agricultural Department gives the following results,

as far as could be estimated :-

Corn.—In October of 1872 the report read:
"The average for all the States is 108. This
promises one of the largest corn crops ever
produced." These figures indicate a depreciation this year, as compared with last, of 22
per cent., while the assumed reduction of 4
per cent. in area would enlarge this rate of
depreciation. In round numbers the reduction in indicated product is 250,000,000 bushels, with the possibility that the final returns
of November, which are direct estimates of
the quantity as compared with the last crop,
may still further reduce these figures. The
only states which indicate an average yield
are Georgia, Florida, California and Oregon.

Wheat.—The returns of September, averaged with reference to the production of each county, indicated nearly a full normal crop, the average depreciation being only 5 per cent. The returns of October are made in direct comparison with the crop of last year, involving, of course, the element of area as well as condition. The aggregate is an increase of about 4 per cent., which is equivalent to ten millions of bushels, making the promise of the crop about 260,000,000. This may be considered a good crop, as large as any harvested since 1869, but about 10 per cent. less than that unusual yield.

Oata.—The oat crop averages 92. The product is equal to last year, or above. An improved quality of grain is noted in Vermont, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, California and Oregon. The Potato oats appear to have succeeded better in the

more southern cotton States.

Rye.—The general average of Rye is 98.

Barley.—A general average of 88 per cent.

of last year's grup is indicated.

of last year's crop is indicated.

Buckwheat was of average condition, or above. In several of the Northern States the

crop was injured by early frosts.

Potatoes.—In 11 States, mostly Eastern, the crop is above an average—the average is 80. Some depredations by the Colorado beetle and other insects are noted in the Mississippi valley and as far east as Pennsylvania—but the chief damage has been the drought—the quality is, however, represented as unusually good.

Sweet Potatoes.—The crop is more than an average one in Va., S. C., Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas, W. Va., Pa.; in the remaining States the condition is below an average.

Beans and Peas.—The crop was an average one in most of the Southern States, and also in Vermont, Mass., Pa. and Oregon—in all the other States it was below an average—the minimum was 81 for beans, 88 for peas.

Cotton.—The report on this crop was given

last month.

Tobacco.-The crop in the N. England, Middle and South Atlantic States appears to have been, on the whole, favorable, and except Georgia, shows increased averages. The lateness of the planting induced a fear of injury from the frost, but no actual injuries to any extent has been experienced.

Fattening Cattle.—The number of fattening cattle is equal to or greater than last year's report in a number of the States; in others, a decrease is shown-average condition is set

down at 97 per cent.

Pastures.—The late rains after the long drought, increased the hay crop in Maine and other States, more especially for the second growth of grass-and the fall pastures were much improved in most of the States.

Received.—From the publishers, Messrs. Scribner & Co., N. York, we have the first number of a new magazine for boys and girls, "St. Nicholas," edited by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, and beautifully printed and illustrated. With something in it for children of all ages, it must be a welcome guest wherever it goes. There is nothing stilted or prosy about it, and our copy, submitted to a critical tribunal, the children themselves of a certain country home, was pronounced "just splendid." Subscription \$3 a year.

Messrs. D. Landreth & Son, Philadelphia, sends us a copy of their well known "Almanac and Rural Register for 1874," an unpretending volume, which contains much practical matter for the farmer and gardener.

From Messrs. Dick & Fitzgerald, 18 Ann street, New York, we have "The Yankee Cook Book," "The Fireside Magician," "Jack John-son's Jokes," and "How to Conduct a Debate," paper covered books, whose contents are sufficiently indicated by their titles, and whose cheapness will commend them to many readers. The price of the last is 50 cents, of the others, 30 cents each, free by mail.

From the publishers of the "Country Gentleman," Albany, N. Y., we have a portrait, engraved on steel, of the late Luther Tucker, the founder of that paper, whose decease was some months ago announced in the Farmer. We do not remember ever to have met Mr. Tucker, but the plate before us is exceedingly well executed, and is doubtless a correct likeness of that distinguished agricultural jour-

We are indebted to Hon. T. S. Gold, its Secretary, for the Annual Report for 1872, of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture-which contains the valuable paper of Prof. Johnson, of Yale, on Tobacco, from which an extract is given elsewhere in this No., and other valu-

able matter.

"The School-Day Magazine" is another juvenile's monthly, edited with great care, and containing many features to make it popular with the young folks. It is published by Messrs. J. W. Daughaday & Co., Phila., at the low price of \$1 a year, with the present of an engraving to each subscriber thrown in.

Associated Dairies.-We are in receipt of a letter from the proprietor of a cheese factory in Oneida Co., N. Y., who is desirous of opening a correspondence with any of our readers who wish to engage the services of a practical cheese maker to superintend the building and running of a cheese factory. He believes his experience of seven years in the business would be valuable to new beginners, and offers to give reference to persons who have visited his factory and others. Our correspondent's address is O. W. Newell, Cassville, N. Y.

COMPOST FOR COTTON.—The Rural Alabamian recommends two parts by weight of cotton-seed, one of super-phosphate, one of plaster and one of salt, as being the best compost it knows of for Cotton. Mix and put under shelter for three months or so, and apply four or five hundred pounds to the acre.

OATS AND HUNGARIAN MILLET.-We have received from Mr. J. W. Gladden, of Harford Co., Md., very finely grown specimens of these, each measuring five feet in height.

#### Startling Facts.

Mr. Charles Brace, who for twenty years has labored for homeless and friendless children in New York city, estimates these neglected, dangerous waifs at from twenty to thirty thousand. In his semi-monthly, "The Dark Side of New York, from Fifth Avenue to the Five Points," now being published, Frederick Gerhard says: "If we would seek the cause of the existence of such an army of unfortunate street children, it will be found in drink. Where the parents are living, they are found invariably to be addicted to drinking; and where they are not living, it is because drinking killed them, and thus the children were left helpless and destitute. There is evidence on all sides of this. All will acknowledge that industry and thrift will succeed in earning a competency almost anywhere, but when we find in a city like ours as many as seven thousand five hundred drinking saloons, (eleven thousand places where liquor is sold,) it is evident there must be something different from industry operating somewhere. The money spent in drink by the poor would lift them a long way out of poverty. The money spent in drink every year in New York is certainly as much as fifteen millions of dollars, of which thirty per cent. comes out of the pockets of people who live in garrets, cellars and tenement houses, or who seek shelter in police stations. If the money thus squandered was wisely used, the advantages of a home and education could be given to every one of the street children."

## The Fireside.

#### THE LITTLE HAND.

[This sweet little gem of a poem is the production of the late Lady Lawrence, wife of Sir Henry Lawrence, who was killed in the beginning of the Sepoy rebellion in India:—)

That hand of thine, my precious child, How oft its soft caress I woo, And ask, with many a hope and fear. What is that little hand to do?

How ductile, soft, unworn by toil, The ready instrument of play, It executes the fancies quaint That make thy life one holiday.

It rolls the ball, it guides the pon. And ciphers strange can deftly trace: And oft, with warm affection's gush, It foully strokes my care-worn face.

The mimic arms it well can wield.
And rein thy small and steady steed;
And when we con the lettered page,
Points to the tiny words we read.

And in thy parents' hands 'tis clasped. When night and morn our prayer is pray'd; And pillows oft thy rosy cheek. When siumber's spell is on thee laid.

'Twill not be always thus, my boy, For real life has other tasks— What is that little hand to do? Once more thy yearning mother asks.

Is it to guide the seaman's helm, Or point the gun 'mid flashing swords; Or will it wield the student's pen. And clothe thy thoughts in living words?

Will it be hard and worn with toll? Or pale with sickness' livid hue? Oh! could thy mother's heart divine What is that little hand to do?

But might her fervent prayer prevail, Unsuffied should that hand remain— Clean from corruption's fithy touch, and pure from every sinful stain.

Still ready for thy Master's work, The servant of a willing mind, More prompt to give than to receive, And grasped in many a greeting kind.

And may another hand be found To hold it in love's wedded grasp; And may the hands which God then joins Be one till death shall loose their ciasp.

THE TIMES.—The circumstances of the times, which prudent, foreseeing men have been anticipating would sooner or later come to pass, from the wanton extravagance in which we have all been engaged, call for a "new departure," which must now per force, be adopted. The Wise Man says, "A prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself; but the simple pass on, and are punished." A cotemporary speaks the sober truth, upon the subject, in the following remarks:—

"With the exception of a few men of very large fortunes, what are known as our wellto-do people are, in nine out of ten cases, living in great extravagance, that is, far more in houses, furniture, equipage, travel, etc., than their incomes warrant, and so steadily exhausting their resources and crippling their business. What is true of these, is true of people below them as to income. The lawyer of moderate practice, the merchant of limited means, the small storekeeper, the clerk, the teacher, the artisan—all are living in comparative extravagance, and nearly all spending everything they make—too many more than they make—and so are on the strain and rack all the while, and all the while in danger of disaster.

"It is impossible for such a state of things to remain permanent. The time is not far distant when the fruit of all this must come; and the fruit is very bitter. What we want, as a people, is individual independence, honesty and courage—the independence to choose our own style of living, and the honesty and courage to maintain that style. We must not consult our neighbor's style of furnishing when we set up housekeeping, but our purse and income. Anything but this will prove a fatal mistake."

WOMANLY MODESTY .- Man loves the mysterious. A cloudless sky, a full-blown rose, leaves him unmoved; but the violet which hides its blushing behind the bush, and the moon, when she emerges from behind a cloud, are to him sources of inspiration and pleasure. Modesty is to merit what shade is to figure in painting; it gives it boldness and prominence. Nothing adds more to female beauty than modesty; it sheds around the countenance a halo of light which is borrowed from virtue. Botanists have given the rosy hue which tinges the cup of the rose the name of the maiden's blush. This pure and delicate hue is the only paint that Christian virtue should use; it is the richest ornament. A woman without modesty is like a faded flower, which diffuses an unwholesome odor, and which the prudent gardener will throw from him. Her destiny is melancholy, for it ends in shame and repentance. Beauty passes like the flower of the aloe, which blooms and dies in a few hours, but modesty gives the female character charms which supply this transitory freshness of youth.

CHARACTER is expressed in a great many ways apart from the use of speech. The following is termed the physiognomy of walking:—Observing people move slowly, heads moving alternately from side to side, while they occasionally stop and turn round. Careful persons lift their feet high and place them down flat and firm. Calculating persons generally walk with their hands in their pockets and their heads slightly inclined. Modest people generally step softly. Timid people often step off a sidewalk on meeting another, and always go round a stone instead of stepping over it. Wide-awake persons "toe out," and have a long swing to their arms. Careless persons are forever stubbing their toes. Lazy people scrape about loosely with their

heels, and are first on one side of the walk, then on the other. Strong-minded people have their toes directly in front of them, and have a stamp movement. Unstable persons walk fast and slow by turns. One-idea persons, and very selfish ones, toes in. Cross persons are not apt to hit their knees together. Fun-loving persons have a kind of halting movement. Good-natured persons snap the thumb and finger. A long stride indicates firmness, courage and persistence. The head thrown backward, as if each of the heels jarred the head, are hasty, weak-minded, and can always be bought. Cautious, reliable people take short steps, and slow persons, long, quiet steps, with a kind of lifting up of the body at each step, indicating fearlessness and honesty. Stepping on the toes with quickness and easy spring indicates activity, vitality and confidence.

## The Apiary.

#### Wintering Bees.

The following observations on the proper course for successfully wintering bees, are from the pen of that distinguished apiarian, Mrs. Ellen S. Tupper, the new editor of the National Bee Journal:

How to winter bees successfully, is the question of interest above all others at this time. Thousands whose bees have done well this summer, both in surplus honey and increase, are waiting with anxious hearts to know if next spring will find their bees all dead, as has been the case so often. We are sure that where there is no disease, it is an easy thing to winter bees without the loss of one colony. We speak what we do know matter. We do not dispute the testimony of disease: we those who say bees have died of disease; we know it is so in some parts of the country. but in other places the loss was caused by the simplest natural causes; and what is called dysentery was only the natural facal matter bees will always discharge when cold or unduly disturbed during cold weather.

Where there is no disease we say it is easy to winter bees. Give them plenty of honey, but not too much, empty space to cluster in, and keep them dry as well as warm. For us a dry cellar is the best place; others find rooms above ground as good. In either place they must have empty comb near the centre; secure that in any hive by taking out full frames and substituting empty ones, or extracting honey from a centre comb. Be sure that there is room between the bottom of combs and the honey-board. Put a bee quilt, piece of old quilt, blanket, or carpet, over the top of the frames, removing all honey-boards; do this at once, but leave the bees on their summer stands until near the last of November, then just after some day when the bees have taken a good flight, remove them to the cellar or house,

and leave them in perfect darkness and undisturbed till spring. Allow at least twenty pounds of honey to a hive wintered in the cellar, weighing first November, and much more if left out of doors. If bees have not that amount, feed them at once until they have—they do much better if fed while they can fly freely. We think bee-keepers have failed to pay proper attention to several important items in preparing bees for winter:

1st. They have allowed them to remain too late out in the cold, until the combs become frosty before putting them away.

2dly. They have chosen a very cold instead of a warm time to move them.

3dly. They have allowed too much ventilation, and a draft through the hive has made the bees uncomfortable. This is prevented by the quilt, which secures warmth while the moisture passes through.

In these directions we have spoken of strong colonies. Smaller ones can be wintered successfully as Honner has told us, but they need more care and greater warmth.

#### DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Soused Pig's FEET.—Take a half a dozen feet, a tablespoonful of salt, a pint of vinegar, a little of the water in which the feet were boiled, a little allspice and mace, and a few cloves and peppers. Scald the fect and scrape them clean; if the coverings of the toes do not come off easily, singe them in hot embers until they are loose, then take them off; then put the feet into a pot of warm but not boiling water, with a little salt. Let them boil gently till by turning a fork in the flesh it will easily break, and the bones are all loosened. Take off the scum as it rises. When they are done take them out of the water and lay them in vinegar enough to cover them, adding to it a little of the water in which they were boiled. Add whole pepper, and allspice, with cloves and mace. Cover closely in a jar. Soused feet may be eaten cold, or they may be split in two, dipped in flour, and fried in

hot lard and nicely browned.
POTTED BEEF.—Take four pounds of lean beef, put it in a stone bowl, with a teacupful of boiling water, a dessert spoon of salt, a teaspoon level full of pepper, a few allspice and a small onion chopped up fine. Cover with paste and bake three hours. Turn out all the liquor and take out the meat into a chopping bowl. Pound it fine with a pestle, and season with one-third of a teacup of tomato catsup. If not seasoned highly enough add more pepper and salt to taste. When perfectly fine press into moulds, or small cups. It may be kept for several weeks by covering the tops with melted butter so thick that the meat can not be seen. Wet the moulds or cups with water and the beef will turn out in form.

OMELETTE SOUFFLE.—Take six eggs, six tablespoonfuls of sugar, rind and juice of one lemon. Beat yolks, add sugar and lemon, and afterwards whites, very stiff. Bake at once in an earthen dish and in a quick oven.

#### HYGIENE.

SLEEPING IN A COLD ROOM,-Hall's Journal of Health says that cold bed-chambers always imperil health and invite fatal diseases. Robust persons may safely sleep in a temperature of forty or under, but the old, the infant and the frail should never sleep in a room where the atmosphere is much under fifty degrees Fahrenheit.

All know the danger of going direct into the cold from a very warm room. Very few rooms, churches, theatres and the like, are ever warmer than seventy degrees. If it is freezing out of doors, it is thirty degrees-the difference being 40 degrees or more. Persons will be chilled by such a change in ten minutes, although they may be actively walking.

But to lie still in bed, nothing to promote the circulation, and breathe for hours an atmosphere of forty and even fifty degrees, when the lungs are always at ninety-eight, is too Many persons wake up in great a change. the morning with inflammation of the lungs who went to bed well, and are surprised that this should be the case. The cause may often be found in sleeping in a room the window of which has been foolishly hoisted for ventila-The water-cure journals of the country have done an incalculable injury by the blind and indiscriminate advice of hoisting the window at night. The rule should be everywhere during the part of the year when fires are kept burning, to avoid hoisting outside windows. It is safer and better to leave the chamber door open, as also the fireplace; then there is a draft up the chimney, while the room is not so likely to become cold. If there is some fire in the room all night, the window may be opened an inch. It is safer to sleep in a bad air all night with a temperature over fifty, than in a pure air with a temperature under forty. The bad air may sicken you, but cannot kill you; the cold air can and does kill very often.

SLEEP AS A MEDICINE.—The cry for rest has always been louder than the cry for food. Not that it is more important, but is often harder to obtain. The best rest comes from sound sleep. Of two men or two women, otherwise equal, the one who sleeps the best will be the most moral, healthy and efficient. Sleep will do much to cure irritability of temper, peevishness, uncasiness. It will restore to vigor an overworked brain. It will build up and make strong a weary body. It will cure the headache. It will cure the heart-ache. It will cure a broken spirit. It will cure sorrow. Indeed we might make a long list of nervous and other maladies that sleep will cure. The cure of sleeplessness requires a clean, good bed, sufficient exercise to produce weariness, pleasant occupation, good air and not too warm a room, a clear stomach, a clear conscience, and avoidance of stimulants and narcotics. For those who are overworked, haggard, nervous, who pass sleepless nights, we commend the adoption of such habits as shall secure sleep; otherwise, life will be short, and what there is of it, sadly imperfect.-Er.

#### USEFUL RECIPES.

REPAIRING LEAKY ROOFS.-Melt together in an iron pot two parts by weight of common pitch and one part of gutta percha. This forms a homogeneous fluid more manageable than gutta percha alone. To repair gutters, roofs, &c., carefully clean out of the cracks all earthy matters, slightly warm the edges with a plumber's soldering iron, then pour the cement in a fluid state upon the cracks while hot, finishing up by going over the cement with a moderately hot iron, so as to make a good connection and a smooth joint. This cement is suitable for zinc, lead or iron.

ISINGLASS GLUE. - Dissolve isinglass in water and strain through coarse linen, and then add a little spirits of wine. Evaporate it to such a consistency that when cold it will be dry and hard. This will hold much stronger

than common glue.

HARNESS OIL.-In half a gallon of alcohol put 12 ounces each of white turpentine and gum shellac and one gill Venice turpentine. Let these stand by the stove until the gums are dissolved, then add one gill sweet oil and

an ounce of lamp-black.

POLISH FOR HORSES' HOOFS.-The Turf. Field and Farm recommends equal parts of beeswax and boiled linseed oil boiled down, well mixed and left to cool. This will make a thick paste, and a little rubbed into the hoof and polished off with a thick piece of flannel will keep the hoofs bright and sound.

A CURE FOR ROUP IN FOWLS .- Bathe the head and nostrils with a weak warm solution of carbelic acid, which keep out of the eves. and with a small syringe inject some up the nostrils. Take 1 oz. each, camphor, valerian. cayenne pepper, lobelia seed powder and gum myrrh, made into 48 pills, and give one night and morning.

TO PREVENT GALLS IN HORSES.-Bathe the shoulders and back before they are galled with a strong decoction of white oak bark. If this is done every day for some time the skin will become much tougher, and less lia-

ble to gall than usual.

TO REMOVE GREASE SPOTS.—Mix calcined magnesia, or carbonate of magnesia, with water to a paste, and put it on the spot with a brush. Let it dry in a warm place, and remove the dried mass carefully with a knife and a dry, clean brush. Repeat the opera-tion, if necessary, till the spot disappears.

To CLEAN FLOOR OIL CLOTHS .- Sweep and clean the cloths with a broom and damp flannel, in the usual manner, then wet them all over with milk, and rub them till bright with

a dry cloth.

MUFFINS.-One pint flour, two eggs well beaten, as much milk as will make a suitable batter, with a little sour cream. Add a small piece of butter or lard, then dissolve a small teaspoonful of soda in a tablespoonful of cold water, and not quite as much tartaric acid, and stir it in just as you are going to bake

## The florist.

## Floriculture, &c.—December, 1873. The Green-House.

Do not allow too high a temperature to be maintained during the early part of the winter. A range of from 45 to 55 degrees will best suit the plants usually found in most green-houses, and toward the approach of spring the heat may be increased. Nor is it proper to give much water, either to the roots or overhead, a proper amount of humidity being preserved in the atmosphere of the house by placing on the pipes or flues shallow pans of water, and by sprinkling water daily on the pathways.

Look frequently after your plants, to collecting all litter, and noting whether any plants need change of position, or whether they are suffering from rot.

You may still sow Mignonette, Pansy and Sweet Alyssum seed. Pot off such cuttings as have formed roots, and keep them for some days in a warm place.

You should now put away for the winter all roots of Tuberoses, Tigridias, Gladiolus, and Dahlias, in a dry, cool place, where there is no danger of frost, first removing all the earth which may have adhered to them.

[A lady correspondent of the American Farmer sends us the following selection from the N. Y. Evening Post, and promises to give a continuation still more interesting in details, and attractive to our lady readers. We hope to encourage by these publications a taste for, and increased attention to, the cultivation of flowers.]

THE FLOWER TRADE. - The capital invested in hot-houses and nurseries is very large, and new enterprises are in progress in all our city suburbs. The Allan hot-houses, Siebretch, Parsons & Sons, Henderson, and many other great producers of flowers for the wholesale and retail trade, are the sources of the great flower business. The increasing demand, not only for cut flowers but for plants for private collections, taxes their greatest energies. houses are divided into sections, devoted exclusively to the cultivation of the leading fa-There is an vorite winter-blooming flowers. entire house on the grounds of Mr. Allan devoted to the Carnation, another to the Smilax, between six and seven thousand plants or strings, as they are called. Each string sells for fifty cents, and the income from one house may be readily counted. The Siebretch greenhouses are eleven in number; three are filled with six to ten best varieties of Tea Roses. It is estimated that from the American Exotic Nursery they will cut flowers this season as follows: of Carnations, three to four thousand a day; Rose buds, the same; Callas, five

hundred to one thousand; ten thousand Geranium leaves; Heliotropes, Azaleas, Violets, in like proportion. During the winter season the demand for flowers by the retail dealers is immense, and at holiday time the orders are so great they cannot be filled in the neighborhood of N. York. The demand for Philadelphia and the West, as far as Chicago, is heavy, and the Boston florists are called upon to supply any deficiency. Roses thrive well near Boston, but the trade is not limited to Roses alone; all sorts, grown under glass, and of the fabulous amount of cut flowers sold in New York during an ordinary season, we find, after careful inquiry, that at least one-half come from Boston. (The Baltimore florists obtain large quantities from Boston.) The other great producers of flowers are equally worthy of notice with those above anoted.

## Papers from a Garden-No. 4. BY JANE BOSWELL MOORE.

The opening of a railroad through our dull town has made quite a sensation, rousing into life a number of things that seemed hopelessly fossilized. Many of the old inhabitants, whose boast was they had never been more than ten miles away, felt a good deal of curiosity to see that Cumberland Valley of which they had heard so much, and tales of its exceeding richness, cultivation and beauty; the neatness and handsome appearance of villages and towns on its route were not without their effect. "I didn't get enough last time," said an old man, who formed one of a large party of excursionists, "and so I'm here again." It must have been an awakening to some of them, for this Virginia town has a deathlike stillness; the paving of streets is as if stones had been thrown together; the houses rude and of primitive style, some of the weatherboarded structures looking as if they had seen service during early Indian warfare. agricultural magazines are taken, so the farming is old-fashioned, and not the most produc-It was therefore a refreshing change to the fields, green and golden, of the Valley of the Cumberland, passing the Potomac near pretty Falling Waters, through Hagerstown and beautiful Carlisle, to the capital of the old "Keystone." When will our Southern towns show the marks of industry and ready improvement of natural advantages, so common as we go northward?

In one small town on our way is a nursery which has in stock no less than sixty thousand roses, for winter sales; in beautiful Chambersburg is a woolen mill, fed by twenty neighboring springs, the jeans and cassimeres of which command higher prices than those imported. A superb normal school and a large fish farm in Shippensburg also attract many visitors. "When I came to Harrisburg, a few years ago," said one of its florists, "there was one nursery, now we have eight." May not the exquisitely kept public grounds of the Capitol have had something to do with this

cultivation and improvement of public taste? How long will citizens of Baltimore ask vainly for a public Square or Park in the centre of our city, which needs it so much more than Harrisburg? Close to the grounds looms the Harrisburg Cotton Mill, an object of interest to a stranger. The immense engine is of two hundred and fifty horse power, with a pressure on the piston of twenty-five tons. In the varied operations of opening, cleaning, carding, warping, weaving, spinning, and dressing, some three hundred men and women are employed, three and a half millions of yards of sheeting and shirting being made yearly. From the doors and windows of the mill are glimpses of the Susquehanna, silvered in the sunshine, and in the pleasant grounds below, of immense evergreen trees, of fine quality and great height (forty-five feet) dating back to the establishment of the mill, twenty years ago. In the warping process, the cotton strands look like falling water, broken into foam. Again, these are stretched in two hundred and seventy threads over a machine, each fine as a cobweb tracery, yet the breaking of a single thread has power to stop this complex, revolving machinery. From the mill we emerge into charming Front street, having for its out-look the Susquehanna, with its picturesque islands. The most airly delicate vines climb pillars and plazzas. On either side of the steps leading to a stately mansion stand vases holding century plants, the striped leaves looking striking and effective. But the most beautiful of all was a rustic stand filled with masses of hardy ivy, (such as clings to old English churches and abbeys.) the glossiness of every leaf showing how faithfully it was kept and watered. In the midst, resting against the back-ground of shining leaves, in magnificent contrast, were masses of large flowered dazzling scarlet geranium. Oh, the beauty of that basket, worthy to be set forth in that master-piece of floral publications, Briggs' Catalogue, which lies on my table, with finely illustrated Monthlies, doing itself no discredit among them. Farther on were tiny beds, filled with foliage plants of wondrous brightness and beauty, which must long ago have perished before the touch of frost; vases, from which hung in airy grace elegant Vinca with its snowy-edged leaves; but from all our eyes turned to the blaze of scarlet blossoms, against dark polished ivy. And as often as we think of the Valley of the Cumberland and its beauty; of pleasant Harrisburg, and the cordial meeting we met there, that basket of geraniums blooms out afresh, making us dream of the home of which it must have been an index.

N. A. Bee-Kreper's Society will hold its next annual meeting at Louisville, Ky., on first Wednesday in December, and continue two or three days. Fourteen States, besides several Territories and Canada, have on former occasions been represented. Cattle on the Roads.—The grand jury of Burlington county, N. J., by their foreman, Mr. William Parry, recently presented to their county court as a public nuisance requiring abatement, the practice of allowing cattle to run at large on the public roads, a practice which inures especially to the injury of the numerous fruit producers of that vicinity who supply the Philadelphia markets. We hope we see in this step one of the good signs of the time coming when farmers will no longer be at vast expense to fence other people's cattle off their lands. We publish this report below:

To the Judge of the Court of Oyer and Ter-

miner:

The attention of the Grand Jury having been called to the practice which still exists in some neighborhoods, of permitting cattle to run at large on the public highways, they deem it proper to state that in their opinion it is wrong in principle, dangerous to the lives and property of persons on railroads and unjust to those who do not suffer their stock to run loose, to be required to fence against road That, all owners of cattle should fence around and keep them enclosed, rather than to require the growers of fruits, vegetables, and other crops, to fence around them. That the practical operations of the laws preventing cattle running at large in some parts of our county, has been salutary and favorable, giving greater security and comfort to travelers; saving large expenditures for fences, many of which have been removed from the roadside, thus adding, by way of headlands, about five per cent. to the area of cultivated

Fruit and ornamental trees have been planted along the public highways, which contribute to the comfort and pleasure of travelers as well as to the beauty and value of the forms. Fences being one of the heaviest expenses on the farm should not be required, when only needed to keep cattle on the public highways.

We do therefore present the practice of letting cattle run at large on the highways as a nuisance, which should be abated by all proper remedies.

WM. PARRY, Foreman.

To which the Judge replied:—

That the Court fully concurred with the sentiments therein expressed, and states that the proper remedy, however, would be to have any cases which might occur, brought before the Grand Jury, but that he hoped this would be a sufficient warning, that nothing further would be required, and that this presentment should be placed on file and published in the county papers.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE SALES continue to be numerous at the West and Canada, and prices range very high, although of course none begin to approach those obtained at the great New York Mills sale,

MARL ON EASTERN SHORE OF MD .- A discovery of a deposit of marl in Kent Co., Md,, has been made, which resembles very much in its character the green sand marls of New Jersey. A sample forwarded by Dr. E. A. Vannort to the Department of Agriculture, has been analyzed by its chemist, Prof. Mc .-Murtrie, with the following results, which show it is exceedingly rich in potash:

Moisture	*********	3.178	5
Organic matter		4.470	Ĭ
Silica			1
Protoxide of iron		6.430	)
Peroxide of iron.		13.901	1
Alumina			33
Phosphoric acid		0.008	36
Lime		2.116	6
Magnesia		3.169	38
Potassa			7
Soda			5

100.3168

THE WASHINGTON Co., (MD.) FARMERS' CLUB met November 15th, at farm of its president, Mr. Isaac Motter, near Williamsport. The discussion for the day was on "the best method of raising wheat," which was engaged in by Dr. Maddux, Col. Stake, Messrs. Kendell, Motter, and other members. Attention was called to the invitation to attend the meeting of the Baltimore County Farmers' Union, at Cockeysville, on Dec. 6th, and it was resolved that every member who could possibly arrange to do so should attend.

Items .- EARLY WINTER .- On the 17th ult. the weather assumed quite a winterish cast. The change was quite sudden and severe throughout the country. In Canada, on the Sarbine canal, through travel was completely blocked by a heavy ice jam, which caught a number of propellers fast in the ice, which was piled up many feet thick. So early and severe a snap, it is said, has not been experienced in that region for years.

----

THE SHORT-HORN BREEDERS' CONVEN-TION, (annual meeting,) will be held at Cincinnati 2d December. Questions of great importance, (so says B. H. Campbell, secre-tary,) will be discussed. Mr. Allen, editor of American Short-Horn Book, announced that 20th November was the latest to receive pedigrees for insertion in Vol. XIII.

Renew your subscription promptly, and in doing so, try to send one or more new names with your own. If times are hard, then, especially, remember that a farmer cannot AFFORD to de without an agricultural paper.

#### Baltimore Markets, Nov. 21.

The quotations below are Wholesale Prices.

Breadstuffs .- Flour - Market firm. We quote Breadstuffs.—Flour—Market frm. We quote as follows: Howard 9t Super, \$4.50a5.25; do. common to fair Extra, \$5.75a6.00; do. good to choice do., \$6.25a6.62; do. Family, \$7.00a8.50. Ohlo and Indiana Super, \$4.50a5.95; do. common to fair Extra, \$5.50a.6.00; do. good to choice Extra, \$6.25a6.50; do. Family, \$6.75a8.50 City Mills Super, \$4.50a5.50; do. low to medium Extra, \$6.25a7; do. Rio brands do., \$8a8.25; City fancy brands, \$9.50a10.50; Fine Flour, \$4a4.25; Rye Flour, \$5a5.50; Corn Meal, City Mills, \$3.50. Whene—Firm and moderately active. We quote Southern white and amber 180 cents are odd to prime

Whense firm and moderatery active. We quote Southern white and amber 180 ceats; good to prime red, 165a175 cents; common to fair red, 140a160 cents; Western amber, 146a150 cents; do. prime red, 150 cts. Corn.—Offerings moderate; demand fair. West-

COFR—Ouerings moderate; demand fair. West-ern mixed, 64a66 cents; Southern, old white, 70a72 cents; do yellow, 64a66 cts.; do, new white, 65a68 cts. Onts—Heccipts large; market active. Southern common, 45a46 cents; do. good to choice, 48a53 cts.; Western, 45a47 cents; bright do. 48a50 cents. Hyo—Market dull. Sales at Sla85 cents for fair to

good.

Broom Corn—Very quiet. Prime to choice, 9a 11 cents, common to fair, 8a5 cents.

Cottom—Market fairly active. We quote prices as follows: Middling, 15 cents; low middling, 14% a 14% cents; good ordinary, 14a14% cents; strict good ordinary, 14% cents.

Hay and Straw—Market dull. Western, 29a2 34; Penna, 292a2; Maryland, 294a26, Kye straw, 217a19, and Oat straw \$15a17 per ton.

Live Stock.—Beef Cattle—Prices seem to be improving. Supply good. We quote best on saic 3% a5 cents; generally rated first chass, 3% a4% cents; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows, 2a5 cents.

Hous—Supply rather short, and demand good. Corn-fed hogs range from 6a6% cits; still-fed, 5% a5%

Corn-fed hogs range from 6a6% cts.; still-fed, 5% a5%

Sheep - Demand light, and sales slow. Fair to good sheep we quote at 4a4 % cents; best do., 4% a5%

conts, gross. Stock sheep \$235 50 per head. 3, 252, conts, gross. Stock sheep \$235 50 per head. 3, 252, conts, gross store, grown stuff, 18a19 cts.; Middings, 23a25 cents per bushel; or \$19a20 per ton for former, and \$18a19 for latter.

for former, and \$18a19 for latter.

Provisions.—Bulk Shoniders, 7 cents; rib sides. 7 cents; clear rib sides. 7 cets. Bacon shoulders, rib sides and clear rib sides. 7 cets. Bacon shoulders, rib sides and clear rib sides, 7% cents.

Sugar-cared Hams, 13% cents. Plant Co. 12 cents.

Rice—Carolins. 7% cents.

Rice—Carolins. 7% cents.

Rangoon, 6% cents.

Nait—Fine, \$2.35a.2.45; ground alum, \$1.45a1.55 per sack; Turk's Island, 35a40 ets. per bushel.

Tobacco.—Market quiet. Quotations are about as follows: Maryland frosted. \$3.50a.50; sound to good common, \$5a7.00; middling, \$2.30a.9.60; fancy, \$14a20.00. Virginia, common and good lugs. \$6a8.0; common to medium lesf. \$5a5.00; fair to good do., \$10a11.00; selects, \$12a16.00.

Wool—Pulled, 35a40 cents; washed, 35a28 cents; tub washed, 55a60 cents.

Whiskey—96 cents.

Whiskey-96 cents.
[At this date (the American says) there is a marked improvement in commercial departments, and nearly all branches of wholesale trade have ruled more ac has better prices. Money on good commercial paper is reduced to 8s10 per cent: on good collaterals, 6a8 per cent. On the whole things look decidedly improving. The idea of war with Spain on account of the Virginius is being dissipated —Ed.A.F.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hubball & Dunnett-Hydraulic Fugineers.

James L. Frey & Co.—Nattresses, Feather Beds, &c.

Mackenzle Brothers—Saddlery Hardware, &c.

Jno. C. Hachtel & Co.—Ammoniated Superphosphate.

Vick's Floral Guide, 1874.

American Farmer—Wanted a man to manage a farm.

American Farmer—Wanted a man to manage a farm. Samuel Sutton—Alderney Bull for Sale. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. Florence Sewing Machine Cv.—Twenty Dollars Saved. Gregory's Seed Catalogue.

A. D. Newell, M. D.—Malta Jack Alvarado For Sale. Henry Jessop—Octswold Ram For Sale.

J. Turner & Co.—Excelsior.

John C. Durborow—The Kirby Reaper and Mowor. Geo. W. Webb—Goldsmith and Jeweller.

J. H. Smith & Co.—Clothing.

### INDEX TO VOLUME II-NEW SERIES-1973.

A. PAGE	PAGE
Alden System of Fruit Drying9, 60	Beautiful Clouds (Poetry)316
Association of Swine Breeders 13	Bones, Horn and Hair324
Agricultural Meetings in Balto. Co., Md273	Beautiful Estate near Baltimore870
Agricultural Society of Maryland 14	Butter and Cheese Trade
Agricultural Congress	Breadstuffs, 385; in England453
American Farmer, the15, 115, 380, 411	Brown, Ex Gov., of Georgia, on Clover428
Alderneys and Devons 20	Burning Lime-Oyster-shell and Stone436
Agricultural Prospect, the411	C.
Agricultural Items 30	Compost, Making, 293; for cotton455
Apples Winter	Composting Materials
Apples in Southern Maryland	Cotton Culture
American Wine135	Cotton Planting3, 230
"Agriculture as a Pursuit," 155; do. in	Cotton, Rust in
France	Cotton Cron 806 879 407 414
Agriculture in Germany146	Cotton Crop
Acknowledgments	cerne 99
Avenues	Cotton Seed Oil 10
Agricultural Education	Convention of Breeders of Short Horns,
Agricultural Machinery in N. Carolina434	11; do. of Farmers of Va. and N. C84
Acclimating Cereal and Vegetable Crops216	Cultivation of the Grasses 24
Albemarle Co., a visit to	Correspondents of "Farmer"40, 110, 154
Ayrshires in Maryland222	188, 308
Advertisers	Clover, Virtue of, 199; cutting, 210; value
Ashes, 254; substitute for	and qualities
American Pomological Soc'y . 262, 331, 374, 409	Clover Seed, Sowing
Address of Dr. Maddox, 286; of Colonel	Clover in South Carolina176
Stake	Chuckatuck (Va.) Agrl. Club 72
Artificial Fertilizers and their application. 375	Carroll County, Md., 83; Agrl. Society of,
Accumulating Substances for Manure395	72 · Fair of 429
Awards of Premiums at Md. Agl. Show401	72; Fair of
Associated Dairy in Maryland422	Cooper, T. S., Stock Farm of, 76; Stock
Alderneys for the South423	Notes from
Analysis of Soils 436	Complexion The 80
	Conplexion, The
В.	Corn, Cultivation of. 88, 130, 144, 168, 208, 252
Baltimore Markets40, 81, 124, 162, 200, 239,	Corn, Sowed
279, 318, 350, 391, 426, 461	Cold Frames 92
Breeding Animals 3	Connecticut Valley Tobacco Barn102
Barn of Mr. Coffin	Correction, A
Berkshire Swine 13	Christian Vitality123, 194, 287
Buckwheat, Sowing209, 253	Carrots138, 150, 209
do. Harvesting354	Corn Fodder, 133, 354; saving do828
Buckwheat and Field Peas as Fertilizers. 18	Condiments in Poultry Diet
92, 138	Canteloupes
Broom Corn	Chickens
Bones for Cotton	Crevecœurs183
Bee-keeping a Profitable Business for Wo-	Caution, A
men34, 221	Caution, A
Bees and Bee-Hives108	Country Childhood (Poetry)194
Bees, Management of, 68; feeding do., 254;	Canary Birds, Care of
do. on a small scale, 306; wintering do.,	Carefulness in Old Age
385, 457; uniting two swarms of do406	Co-operation Among Farmers210
Bee Literature, Errors in	Country Roads
Bee-Keepers, Hints for109	Clear Water for Cows
Barley	Cows Coming in, 226; do. holding up their milk388, 411
Books Received	milk388, 411
Begonias	Commercial Fertilizers, 447; Mr. Lawes on. 245
Brahmas, about183	Care in Breeding, Importance of267
Beet Sugar183	Culture of Wheat
Big Job of Planting189	Caterpillars, Destroying287
Balto Co. (Md.) Farmer's Club	California and its Agriculture294
Brackenridge, Wm. D 192, 287, 312, 452	California Wheat
Bone Dust and So. Ca. Phosphates233, 336	Crop Prospects
Brittany Cattle 265	Crops, the, 809, 886, 454; in N. Y., 332; in
Blue Grass Seed, Sowing	N. England, 883; in England 414, 453

#### INDEX TO VOLUME II, NEW SERIES.

PAGE	PAGE
Co-operative Dairy System306	Farm Notes
Cranberry Cultivation825	Farm Profits
Cider Vinegar328	Farmers and Planters Agency21, 409
Concentrated Manures329	Fertilizers, Making
Cholera, Treatment of345	Fowls, Mr. Mechi on, 32; Varied Diet for,
Croup, Remedy for346	Fertilizers, Making
Cheese Factories351	Farmers, Convention of ya. and M. C., or,
Cattle Yards	do in N. Y
Cattle Disease,	Floriculture, &c37, 70, 120, 157, 196, 236
Carolina Nettle383	Floriculture, &c 37, 70, 120, 157, 196, 236 275, 314, 347, 388, 425, 459
Combing Wools405	Filberts 446
Centennial Horticultural Society410	Farming. West and South 34
Commercial and Farm Yard Manures324	Furze
Commissioner of Agriculture, Report of431	"Farmer." The, in Virginia 59
Currants and Gooseberries446	Fruit Drying 76
Closing of the Volume450	Flower Beds, Permanent 80
	Fitz, J., Letters from 104, 217, 302, 389
D.	Fruits for Maryland and the South106
Draining	Farm Labor
Draining 87, 225, 293, 328, 354	Fall Potatoes
Design for Suburban Residence, 51; do.	Fodder Corn
for a Cottage	Farmers' Clubs
Dairy Management	French Fowls
Domestic Recipes40, 81, 122, 161, 196, 276	Fish Farm, Location for
317, 346, 890, 426, 457	Fertilizers, Waste of, 230; Freights on,
Devon Cattle, 187; first importation of 63	Fertilizers, Waste of, 230; Freights on, 232; Application of259
Death of James Gowen, 75; of Luther	Fearnaught Yearlings, Sale of
Tucker111	Fumigation of Plants
Damaged Fish as Manure114	Flowers, Treatment of
Dickson, David, on Guano and Rust in Cot-	Fruit Crop
ton	Fall Ploughing
Douglas Mixture	Fair List
Downing Gooseberry225	Fragrant Trees and Shrubs
Drills	Fattening Hogs
Dairy Farm, a N. Y	Fly in Wheat, Lime as a Remedy for 363
Dairy Farm Wanted261	Fultz Wheat 328, 839, 844, 363, 364
Dairy Establishment, Managing a264	Foreign Grain Cron 384 185
Duroc Swine	Farmers' Movement, The437
Day in the Field, a (Poetry)277	a
Duty of the Farmer301	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Duchess Short-Horns, Origin of302	Gates, 8; do. in Anne Arundel 16
Discussion by Chemists	Grapes, Varieties, Training, 45; Effects of
TO	Winter on
Е.	Grape Growing, 17, 45, 58; do. in Va251
Emory, Edwd. B., Letter from .17, 96, 140, 298	Grasses, Cultivation of, 24; Experiments
English Farm Prospects 80	with
English Settlement in Kansas125	Grass Seed, Sowing174
Errors in Bee Literature	Grass vs Cotton
Earth Barrows	Grass Crop, Manure for276
English and American Blooded Stock180	Gunpowder Farmers' Club, 190, 835, 378, 412
English Seeds189	438; do. Prize Fields of Corn29, 439
Evergreens Among Pear Trees225	Gares in Chickens
Eggs as a Commercial Commodity267	Grafting and Planting Fruit Trees 35
Exports of Corn, 274; Total do. from N.	Gorse       48         "Going West"       54,156         Gowen, James, Death of       75         Green Food for Fowls in Winter       79
York	Going West
Extraordinary field of Milk	Gowen, James, Death of
Early May Wheat344, 383	Green Food for Fowls in Winter
Experiments in Wheat Culture355, 356	Gilmer, G. C., Letter from 93, 205, 277, 299, 411
Elzey, Prof. M. G., Letter from424	Guano, as sold in New York
Extravagance of the Times456	Guano on Grey Lands and Rust in Cotton . 128
F.	Georgia Agricult'l and Trade Convention . 157
	Green-House, The70, 120, 157, 236
Farmers Meeting at Druid Hill Park377	275, 314, 388, 425, 459
Farmers Union	Guenon's System of Determining Milking
Fencing Stuff	Quality of the Cow
Fruit Trees, Planting, 4, 53, 91; do. Win-	Grain Market, The
ter Planting of	Gold-Dust Stock, Sale of
Fences	Granaries

Glowing Picture, A349	Lawes, Mr., on Commercial Fertilizers,
"Granges," The	255; experiments of, on Manures430 Lime, 253, 327; do. in Crops, 274; do. as
Н.	a remedy for fly in wheat, 363; burning do436
Hedges	Lime and Fertilizer Spreader344
Highland Meadow Oat	М.
Horticultural Pursuits	Maryland Farm, An Improved 5
Holy Hay148	Maryland, Advantages of, for Farming. 54 Morfit, Dr. C., Process of, for Making
Hudson Corn151, 189, 191, 373, 420, 445 Hatching Eggs, choosing152	Phosphates 8
Houdans	Mount St. Mary's College, a Visit to 28
Harvey, C., on Guenon's System179, 189	McCloskey, Rev. John
Harvest	Milk, How Much, to the Pound of Butter. 38
Hygiene	Manure, 94; Making and Management of. 146
How to Care for the Lungs278	327, 354, 483 Manures, 50; do. for Corn, 89, 182; do. for
Haste and Health	Cotton
Holman, Wm., Letter from298	McCue, J. M., Letter from 59, 100, 360, 485
Hay Crops310	McHenry, J. Howard, Letter from 66 Manual of the Grasses
Habits and Needs of Popular Garden Flowers315	Mixer for Manufactured Fertilizers
Hog Cholera	Millet
I.	Meadows, Setting
Implements and Machinery52, 328	Meadows and Pastures134
Importance of Habits of Observation 90 Improvement in Virginia 93	Meadow Oat Grass
Immigration	Massachusetts Horticultural Society 184
Italian Rye Grass	do. Agricultural College208
Influences Affecting Climate	Muirkirk Herd, Catalogue of, 189; Additions to
Interesting Statistics	tions to
Insects Injurious to Crops	of, 197; President of
J. J.	Milk Producers and Contractors264
Japan Pea, the	Merino Sheep, 267; do. in Connection with Farming Southern Lands400
Jersey Herd of Samuel J. Sharpless 77	Mechi, Mr., Farm of, 248; Letter from 894
Jersey Cattle, 176; Sale of Imported do., 343; Sale of Mr. Tyson's378	Maddox, Dr., Address of
Jersey Red Swine	Mares' Manual for Sulphuring Diseased
K.	Vines
Kerr, J. W., Letter from	Marl, 327; Value of
Kainit, value of, as a fertilizer, 127, 452; use of do. in Germany147	Mixture for Stock
King Geo. (Va.) Agricultural Club190 Kiln for Burning Lime	Mildew on Grapes404
Kiln for Burning Lime	N.
Kindness to Animals442	New Year, the
L. Landwith D. & San on Steam Planching 99	Nurserymen should combine
Lucerne. 51, 99, 181, 169	Nature (poetry)
Lucerne	Niagara (poetry) 80
Live Stock	Newton, Hon. Willoughby, Letters of,188
Leguminous Plants	Niagara (poetry)
Leguminous Plants	National Dairymen's Association146
Locusts, 17 and 18-year	National Agricultural Congress190, 269 New England Agricultural Society150
"Laborer," Letters of 54, 90, 135, 211, 228	New York Agl. Society, 843; Fair of 415
Labor Question at the South	Nesting Place for Turkeys227 Northern Neck of Virginia281
Liebig, death of 191	Northern Neck of Virginia281 Necessities of the Hour260
Liebig, death of	Norfolk (Va.) Pomological Society262
Lima Beans225	Neapolitan Swine266

PAGE	PAGE
N. Car. Lands, 313; do. Cotton Crop. 314, 325  New Fertilizer	Peruvian Guano, 810; Use and Value of, 323; Frauds in
	Preparation of Wheat Land326
0.	Precocious Jersey Heifer
Orchards, Preparing Ground for, 44; Man-	Prices of Short-Horns in England
agement of 45. Planting do 998 855 871	
agement of, 45; Planting do328, 355, 371	Ponna Harticultural Society 949
Orchard Grass	D C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
"Our New Volume,"20, 74	Papers from a Garden,348, 388, 423, 438
Ornamental Planting 44	Plymouth Cheese Factory
Oats52, 87, 132, 344	Penna. Horticultural Society
Ocean Orango the	Panic, The
Osage Orange, the	
Our Monetary System. 170, 214, 200, 600, 440	Q.
Oidium, the	Queen Anne's Co., Md
Old Orchards355	do. do. Agrl. Society274
P.	R.
Pastures	Royal Briton, Short-horn Bull
Potatoes, 52; Early Planting of do 4	Rail Roads and Maryland State Fair 14
Potato Disease, Prevention of 5	Racing at Agricultural Fairs 15
Potato, Cultivation of the, 95, 131, 140, 168, 208	Report on Ploughing
Potato, Cultivation of the, 80, 101, 140, 100, 200	Report on Ploughing
Pumpkins for Stock	Panamala 00
Phosphates and Superphosphates	Renewals
Pruning	Remarkable Cotton 30
Profit in Clearing and Cultivating Wood	Rutter Pear 42
Lands	Rural Economy
Ploughing, Report on, 19; do. for Wheat,	Rice, L. E., Letters from66, 119, 862
989 Ann	Ryder's Fruit Dryer
253; Deep and Shallow do 362, 400	Rannahannock Agricultural Club 78
Premiums, Thoroughbred Animals for 21	Rappahannock Agricultural Club 78 Root Crops 89, 132, 168, 253, 354, 896
Premiums	Post is Costs 100, 100, 200, 004, 500
Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Convention. 41	Rust in Cotton, 128; do. in Wheat\$21
Preparing Ground for Orchards 43	Randall Grass
Profit in Ornamental Planting 44	Resumption, and How to Obtain it171
Plaster on Clover Fields51, 134, 858	Ruta Bagas
Peach Orchard, Profits of a 55	Random Thoughts218
Page, Geo., death of	Roses
Poulter Houses 98 909 489	Roses
Poultry Houses	Rve. Seeding
Planting Fruit Trees	Rye, Seeding
Persimmon, the446	(Poetry)
Planting Avenues, 105; do. Trees and	Pussian Crain Cran Failure of 419
Shrubbery	Russian Grain Crop, Failure of 413
Pure Fertilizers, Treatise on	Rollers
Paring and Burning the Soil114	S.
Partridge Cochins	Sheep. Breeds of, 224; breeding flocks of 442
Pleasure Grounds and Flower Garden, 71, 120	Sheep, Silesian, 32; Shropshire do., 32,
158, 196, 236, 275, 314, 388, 425	802; Merino do., 75, 267; Lincoln do303
Potash Salts as Fertilizers127	Sheep, care of, 4; do. on poor tarms, 32;
Parsnips	do in the South
Practical Observations142	do. in the South
Prolific Corn	Steep Notes 272
Plants by Mail	Steam Ploughing
	Steam Ploughing
Permanent Flower Beds	Steam Reaper and Mower179
Peach Trees, Special Manure for, 161;	Short-Horn Breeders' Convention 11
Planting	Short-Horns, great sale of811, 369, 406
Personal Reminiscences	Short-Horn Cow Rosamond 8th
Plantation Economy	Swine Breeders' Association13, 266
"Pay as You Go"	Sumac
Protection to Farmers by Legal Enact-	Salt for Pear Trees
ments217	Story of Enoch 39
Pip, The227	Smut in Wheat 60
Prolife Cow	
Prolific Cow	St. John's College
Phosphatic Fertilizers241	Stock Farm of T. S. Cooper 76
Preparing Land for Grass276	Sharpless, Sam'l J., Jersey herd of 77
Principles of Breeding803	Sandy Soils 88
Pear Disease	Southern Fruit Growing 91
Pear Blight, 804; Report on408	Scuppernong Grape 91
Pears, Gathering489	Small Fruits 91

PAGE	U. PAGE
Stock Notes118	Under-draining 45
Sugar Beets	Use and Value of Peruvian Guano823
Sweet Potatoes	Upshur, Mr. C. L., Letter from, 419; sales
Stirring the Soil increases its fertility145	of
Sanfoin	Useful Recipes458
Smith, Dr. James, Letter from160	
Scotch Broom	V.
Silk Culture	Vines, Sulphuring287 Visit to Mount St. Mary's College28
Soiling Cattle	Visit to Mount St. Mary's College 23
South Carolina Agricultural Society206	Vegetable Garden, Work in 36, 69, 107, 151
Sowed Corn	188, 226, 263, 305, 332, 375, 410, 440
Swine, Reports on, 223; best breeds of441	Valuable Work, a111 Virginia, as a Home for English Emi-
Stock for the South	Virginia, as a Home for English Emi-
Selections238	grants, 126; future of
Seed Drills246	Virginia Farming 144 214
Superphosphate	Virginia Farming
Suffolk Swine266	Vetch, The
Sad Calamity, a	Voelcker, Prof., on Peruvian Guano, 323;
Sulphur on Hens' Nests407	Experiments with Clover
Sulphuring Diseased Vines287	Vine Culture
Stabler, Edward, 340; Letter from 294	Victoria Swine
Speculators in Fruits	Viticulture364
South Carolina Phosphates283, 336	Value of the Clover Plant393, 427
Seed Wheat	Ville's Theory
Substitute for Wheat in a Rotation 364	Venango Grape400
Stake, Col. A. K., Address of	w
Seed Corn, Saving	***
Salting Meat406	Work for the Month3, 49, 86, 129, 167, 208,
Sugar-Cane Coverer415	252, 291, 326, 354, 395, 432
Stable Manure as a Source of Nitrogen for	Winter Ploughing
Tobacco Crop429	
Soil Pulverizer, A435	Wheat Culture, 281, 293, 319, 386, 354;
Startling Facts455	Experiments in do
	Wheat, ashes for, 4; do. constituents of,
T.	282; do. manures for, 282, 320; do.
Tohacco Barn	home-made manures for298
Tobacco Worms, How to Destroy330	Wheat, Col. Willis' crop of297
Tobacco Beds, 4, 53; do. in Germany 58	Wood Lands, profit in clearing and culti-
Tobacco Culture, 81; do. in New England, 56,	vating 17
101, 143, 173, 220, 257, 295, 329, 361, 398	Whin, Furze or Gorse 48
Thoroughbred Males for Premiums 20	Winter Planting of Fruit Trees 55
The Farmer Pays for All	Watering Plants
Tired Mothers (Poetry)	Whitewashing
Trucking	Wine and its falsification
Thomas' Smoothing Harrow100, 360, 435	Wine Making
Tucker, Luther, Death of111	Winter Apples and Pears
Transplanting Large Trees	Winter Evening, a (poetry)
To the Nightingale (Poetry)122	Watermelons
The Little Hand, (poetry)456	Wild Criticism182
Turnips	Wool187
Turnip Culture and Sheep Raising in Va. 139	White Clover as a honey plant255
Tennyson's Flowers	What a young lady did last year267
Tare, The	Weeds
Troubles of Farmers	Willis, Col. John, Letter from 297, 836
Things That Never Die (Poetry)287	Worn-out Lands, cheap and rapid way to
Test of the Shambles	reclaim
Threshing Grain	Worthless Manures
The Second Advent	West or South
Temperament of Soils and Special Fer-	Washington Co. (Md.) Farmers' Club833, 460
tilizers322	Wonders of the Strawberry Plant386
Timothy, Sowing	Water for Sheep405
Tender Plants389	Wilder, M. P., extract from address of 409
Transportation of Cattle406	Walnuts, English446
To the Friends of the American Farmer416	Womanly Modesty456

delm

## TO COTTON GROWERS AND TRUCKERS!

1874



Composed of 800 pounds No. 1 Peruvian Guano and 1200 pounds of Bones dissolved in Sulphuric Acid, Potash and Soda, forming the most universal crop-grower and concentrated durable Fertilizer ever offered to the farmer, combining all the stimulating properties of Pedurable Fertilizer ever offered to the farmer, combining all the stimulating properties of Peruvian Guano, and the ever-durable fertilizing qualities of Bones. Adapted for all soils and crops, and in fine dry pender for Sowing and Drilling in with the Seed. The most prominent farmers of Maryland and Virginia, after fifteen years' experience with "EXCELSIOR," pronounce an application of 100 pounds per acre, equal to 200 to 300 pounds of any other Fertilizer sold. The Uniformity of Quality Guaranteed by Manufacturers.

Thook-out for imitations and counterfeits. The popularity of Excelsior has induced unscrupulous parties in this and other cities to copy our trade-mark, and resort to other dishonorable means to sell their worthless compounds.

Price 860 per Ton.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt-st., Baltimore, Md.

## JOHN C. DURBOROW.

## THE KIRBY MOWERS and REAPERS.

55 Light street BALTIMORE.

MARYLAND.



55 Light street BALTIMORE.

MARYLAND.

The KIRBY COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER with BALTIMORE SELF-RAKE received FIRST PREMIUM at Carroll County, Frederick County and Montgomery County, Md., FAIRS, October, 1873. The BUB-DICK INDEPENDENT REAPER with BALTIMORE SELF-RAKE received FIRST PREMIUM and DIPLOMA at Maryland State Fair, 1873. The KIRBY TWO-WHEEL MOWER was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at Carroll County, Frederick County and Montgomery County, Md., Fairs; and also, at Leesburg, Va., Fair, 1873.

SIMPLE, STRONG AND DURABLE.

POSITIVELY NO SIDE DRAUGHT, NO WEIGHT ON THE HORSE'S NECK. Extras and Repairs constantly on hand. Send for Circular and Price List. Also, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Implements, Cucumber Pumps, Seeds, Fertilizers, &c., &c. JOHN C. DURBOROW.

dec-ly

No. 55 Light Street, near Pratt, Baltimore, Md.

## MACKENZIE BROS.,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in

# SADDLERY HARDWARE AND COACH FURNITURE.

Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Iron and Steel Carriage Bolts, Horse-Covers, Lap Rugs and Fly-Nets,

Saddle-Trees, Wood Stirrups, Gum Horse Covers;

Depot and Baltimore Agents for Philadelphia

Axle Works and Henry's Patent One-Plate Springs.

338 W. BALTIMORE STREET.

dec-1y

Baltimore, Maryland.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

## GEORGE W. WEBB, GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER,

S. E. Corner Light and Baltimore Streets,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

FINE WATCHES, RICH JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

EVERY attention paid to neatners and durability in the manufacture and repair of Jewelry. Fine Watches repaired by experienced workmen. Hair Braiding in all its varieties. Orders attended to with despatch.

WE HAVE HESITATED ABOUT BREAKING THE MARKET, BUT THERE IS NO HELP FOR IT. WE HAVE OVER \$100,000 IN MEN'S AND BOY'S

## CLOTHING

AND GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR.

And we cannot afford to carry them. Good times are coming, but we cannot sell Winter Clothing in Summer time, any more than people can wear Summer Clothing in Winter time; and besides, we will not allow our stock to become old.

## J. H. SMITH & CO.

MARBLE HALL BUILDINGS, N. E. CORNER dec-1y BALTIMORE AND FREDERICK STREETS.

## THE MALTA JACK

Is of medium size, in his prime, gentle, in full vigor. Cotts extra fine. Able to clear his cost every year, will be sold for one-third his value if taken soon. Also, for sale IMPORTED JERSEY CATTLE, full points, solid colors.

A. D. NEWELL, M. D. Clifton Stock Farm, dec-2t New Brunswick, N. J.

TOR SALE, -- A young COTSWOLD RAM, price \$20. Apply to HENRY JESSOP, Ashland P. O., Baltimore Co., Md., or to the Editors of the American Farmer.

## Pure Essex Pigs,

Bred from sto.k which I have recently imported directly from England and Canada; also,

Light Brahma, White Leghorn and Game Dominique Fowls,

Each variety bred from the purest stock in this country, and warranted to be first class in every respect. All for sale on reasonable terms for Breeding or Exhibition purposes.

T. J. Wooldridge, M. D., oot 6t French Hay P. O., via Glen Allen, Va.

#### JOHN C. HACHTEL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## HACHTEL'S AMMONIATED SUPERPHOSPHATE PURE DISSOLVED BONE and TOBACCO FERTILIZER.

These brands are prepared from the best materials which can be obtained, and contain in a soluble condition every element necessary to the growth of the plant and the formation of the grain. Rich in Ammonia, Soluble Phosphates and Potash—always in fine dry condition for the drill. Orders respectfully solicited. We also deal in KAINIT, (Potash Salts,) which we recommend as a top-dresser for all crops, in addition to Phosphates or Bone

OFFICE-27 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

JAMES L. FREY.

GEORGE E. BOWERS

## JAMES L. FREY & CO.

## Spring, Hair, Husk and Cotton Mattresses

Feather Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, &c. No. 84 W. BALTIMORE STREET,

Between Gay and Holliday Streets,

Baltimore, Md.

FACTORY-S. E. CORNER CHEW AND CAROLINE STREETS.

Old Feather Beds Steamed. Steamboats, Hotels, &c., furnished at the Lowest Prices.



## HUBBALL & DUNNETT. HYDRAULIC ENGINEERS.

6 & 8 N. Liberty st., and 171 N. Eutaw st., Baltimore.

Public and Private Buildings Heated by Steam or Hot Water; Plumbing of every description, with Lead, Galvanized or Plain Iron Pipe; hot and cold water; Hydraulic Machines, various patterns, simple in construction and durable, vis: Steam Pumps, positive action; Hot Water Pumps, Burley Pumps, Duble Action Pumps, Brass and Iron; Water-Wheel Pumps, Water Rams, Wind Mill Pumps, Horse-Power Pumps, Steamboat Pumps for extinguishing fire; Springfield Gas Machines for lighting Country Houses, Hotels, Factories and Railroad Stations, &c. &c.

Having experienced workmon in our employ, any work entrusted to our care will be promptly and satisfactorily done.

We have the privilege to refer to the following gentlemen as to our canability to do the

promptly and satisfactorily done.

We have the privilege to refer to the following gentlemen as to our capability to do the above work: Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Hon. Henry G. Davis, Hon. Wm. Pinkney Whyte, Francis T. King, Esq.; J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq.; Samuel G. Wyman, Esq.; William G. Harrison, Esq.; William W. Taylor, Esq.; John Gregg, Esq.; Wm. F. Burns, Esq.; J. W. Allautt, Esq.; Messrs. Baldwin & Price, Architects.

## GEORGE PAGE & CO..

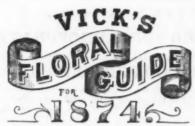
## Machinists & Founders.

Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Patent Portable CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, Portable Grist Mills, Horse Powers, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheel, &c.

No. 5 N. SCHROEDER ST., (near W. Baltimore St.,)

feb-1y

BALTIMORE, MD.



200 Pages; 500 Engravings, and Colored late. Published Quarterly, at 25 Cents a Year and Colored Piate. Published Quarters, First No. for 1874 just issued JAMES VICK. same price. Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED.—A reliable white man, with a small family, to go to South Carolina, to take charge of a Dairy and Garden. There is a fine Spring house on the place with some twelve cows in milk; and there are four or five acres in vegetables, fruits, &c. The situation is near a flourishing village, where all the extra butter and milk, vegetables, fruit, &c., can be advantageously sold. To the right kind of a man good wages would be paid, or an interest given in the profits.
opening for an active honest man. Addr This is a good an active honest man. Address, for further EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN FARVER, particulars, ED Baltimore, Md.

#### **\$20** Saved

To meet the urgent demand of the times the

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. Have determined to

#### REDUCE PRICES.

and will hereafter sell their 865 Machine for 845 and other styles in proportion.

#### THE FLORENCE

is the only Sewing Machine that feeds the work backward and forward, or to right and left, as the purchaser may prefer. It has been greatly IMPROVED AND SIM-PLIFIED, and is far better than any other machine in the market

#### IT IS NOW THE CHEAPEST.

Florence, Mass., Nov. 1, 1873. Agents Wanted. dec-1t



My business is to supply what every good farmer is anxious to get, the very best of vegetable seed. I grow a hundred and fifty kinds on my four seed farms, right under my own eye, making new vegetables a specialty. besides importing their choicest varieties from European growers. A fine selection of flower seed wili also be found in my Illustrated Catalogue, which will be issued in January, and sent free to all applicants. My custom ers of last season will receive it without writing for it. dec-2t JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

## ALDERNEY BULL FOR SALE.

He is 18 months old, pure bred, from Mr. McHenry's ock. Is well marked, and a very superior and handsome animal

well marses, nal. Apply to BAM'L SUTTON, St. Denis P. O., Bastimore Co. Md.



With the Bible, constitutes a Library. 15

#### Brahma, Cochin and Poland CHICKENS.

All bred from the most approved stock by an amateur. and will be sold at half original cost. Address
FRANK 8. EVANS, No. 5 St. Paul street, Baltimore,

Also, a pure bred ALDERNEY HEIFER, \$20. dec 1t

#### RHODODENDRONS.

Camellias, Chinese Azaleas, and Hardy Evergreens,

Deciduous Trees and Shrubs. with Roses.

For Catalogues apply to

#### S. B. PARSONS & SONS.

nov-7t

Flushing, N. Y.

## VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE.

I will sell upon very liberal and advantageous terms, three fine Farms, or any one of them, situated in Albemarle Co., Va. The three tracts contain respectively, 1038, 815, and 1009 acres, about 600 acres of each parcel being cleared; all lay well and are well watered; have large accharge; fine harms, and to have a containt. being creared; an ray west and are west watered; have large orchards; fine barns, and tobacco houses and other necessary buildings. One of the farms has on it a grist mill good for 700 to 800 bushels of toll corn, a saw mill (not in order) a large barn with threshing machine run lay water power, and also an abundance, of limestone. All these lands are situated near to Rail reads, Churches. Post-offices, &c.; and I invite an examination of them, or correspondence concerning them. Advess

> GEO. C. GILMER. Charlottesville, Albemarle Co., Va.

#### FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

I offer for sale my Herd of between 40 and 50 AYR-SHIRE COWS, HEIFERS and CALVES. They have been very carefully bred for Milkers Or I will exchange the whole Herd fbr good Real Estate.

Arrangements can be made for keeping until the first of April next. L. E. RICE,

Princeton, New Jersey. nov.-tf

#### PATTERSON DEVONS.



S. T. C. BROWN Sykesville, Maryland,

oct-6t

WM. STUART SYMINGTON.

THOS. A. SYMINGTON

## PATAPSCO CHEMICAL WORKS.

SYMINGTON BROS. & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

#### VITRIOL OIL

AND OTHER CHEMICALS.

Works on Locust Point. Office, 44 South street.

Baltimore.

nov-1v

REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ul-cerated Piles, that DE-BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Prepared fails to cure. Prepared expressly to cure Piles Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1

### FOUTZ'S



known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUN DER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite-gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.





To keepers of Cows this prepara To keepers of Cows this prepara-tion is invaluable. It is a sure pre-ventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it

and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradi cated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

#### DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor, BALTIMORE, Md.

For sale by Pruggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.

WANTED to sell, or to exchange for BERK-SHIRE PIGS, a SOUTHDOWN RAM. Address EDITORS AMERICAN FARMER.

## THORNBURG & M'GINNIS'

## Lime and Fertilizer Spreader.

This machine spreads chip manures, fine barn-yard manures, and broadcasts lime, plaster, ashes and superphosphates; and also drills the same in rows any desired distance apart, taking two rows at a time, at rates of any quantity per acre down as low as one bushel. It also broadcasts small grains with fertilizers on lands too rough for the drill.

THORNBURG & McGINNIS,

Willow Grove Springs, Woodstock, Va.

## East Chester Nurseries.

#### FRUIT TREES. ORNAMENTAL TREES. BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

Grape Vines, Raspberries, Strowterries and other Small Fruits.

## HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

J. W. COBURN & CO.,

East Chester, N. Y.

#### MANUFACTURERS OF PURE NO. 1 GROUND PLASTER. C. S. & E. B. FREY.

No. 18 HARFORD AVENUE, BALTIMORE, MD. And dealers in Corn Husks. Always buying and pay the Highest Cash Price

## FOR CORN HUSKS. feb

S. E. TURNER & CO... STATIONERS AND BLANK BOOK

MANUFACTURERS. Dealers in WRITING, PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS, ENVELOPES, TWINES, BAGS, &c. &c.

No. 3 S. Charles street,

july-ly

mar tf

BALTIMORE, MD.

## FARMERS SAVINGS BANK!!

## KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

ALL KINDS OF POLICIES ISSUED.

SAVINGS BANK INSURANCE A SPECIALTY.

Every Policy shows its cash surrender value at the end of the First, Second, Third and every year of the continuance of the Policy.

EXAMPLE,
ENDOWMENT—At 30, \$1000 payable at 40, or at previous death. Premium \$88.23. Cash surrender value at end of first year, \$77.74; at end of second, \$162.15; end of fifth year, \$440.02, or \$1.13 LESS than the amount paid in.

Payable at Death or 75—Age 40, \$1000. Premium \$34.01. Cash surrender value at end of

second year, \$18; at end of third year, \$35.56.

We respectfully call the attention of the public to the above card, and can assure them that no other Company offers so great an inducement for the investment of their money where so large a return is guaranteed, and brings Life Insurance within the reach of all. Parties desiring information or insurance in this Company will address or call upon the

undersigned, who will take pleasure in furnishing it.

WM. E. BROWN & CO., Gen'l Agents, 22 Second St., Baltimore.

## CARROLLTO

This new and beautiful Hotel, located upon the site of "Old Fountain Hotel," extended by an elegant front on Baltimore street, is convenient alike to the business man and the tourist.

It is the only Hotel in Baltimore of the new style, embracing

## ELEVATORS, SUITS OF ROOMS, with BATHS,

And all conveniences; perfect ventilation and light throughout, and was planned and built as a Hotel, new from its foundation.

Its elegant and convenient Office and Exchange Room, with Telegraph, &c., will at all times be at the disposal of the merchants and citizens of the city.

The location of the Ladies' Entrance on Baltimore street, and the beautiful Drawing Rooms connected therewith, will give to families more than the usual degree of quietude and seclusion.

The undersigned refers to his career of over thirty years as a Hotel Manager in New York and Baltimore, and feels confident, that with a new and modern house, he can give entire satisfaction to his guests.

To accommodate Merchants and others who visit Baltimore, the proprietor will charge \$3 per day for the rooms on fourth and fifth floors, making the difference on account of the elevation. Ordinary transient rates for ower floors, \$4 per day.

R. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

BALTIMORE, MD.

nov-1v

# Steam Marble Works,

Cor. North and Monument Sts., Baltimore, Md.

## MANTELS, MONUMENTS, and STATUARY,

GRAVESTONES AND TABLE TOPS,

MARBLE COUNTERS, for Banks, Hotels and Druggists,

TILES FOR FLOORS, GARDEN STATUARY, constantly on hand, feb-ly

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS, DAIRYMEN AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS!

## GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

ESTABLISHED 1855.

No. 45 West Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

Dealer in Flour, Meal, Grain and Feed, Hay and Straw, Dried Fruit, Butter and Cheese, Guano and other Fertilizers; also Lumber, Staves, and Tan Bark.

Consignments of produce, &c., respectfully solicited. Our charges are only the customary commission and the legitimate expenses of transportation and handling in the city. 20,000 bushels of ASHES on hand.

FLETCHER E. MARINE,

oct

No 45 W. Pratt street, Baltimore, Md.

## IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN FERTILIZERS.

## German Potash Salts,

Imported directly from the mines, high and low tests.

Orders of Manufacturers promptly executed in deliveries to suit.

STOCK ON HAND FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

Muriate of Potash, Kainit, &c.

Also for sale, GROUND BONE, guaranteed strictly pure, testing 4.112 Ammonia, 47.010 Bone Phosphate of Lime; GUANO, &c. Please Call for Circulars.

TATE, MÜLLER & CO.

oct-1y

52 S. Gay St., Baltimore, Md.

D. KNOX, late of R. Sinclair & Co.

WILLIAM DICKSON.



AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS & MACHINERY.

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Garden, Field and Flower SEEDS, Trees, Plants, Fertilizers, &c.

Agents for Doty's Washing Machines, Cucumber Pumps, Montgomery's Wheat Fan, "Superior" Mower and Reaper.

No. 2 HOWELL'S BLOCK,

CAMDEN STREET, NEAR SHARP, BALTIMORE, MD.



## BURNS & SLOAN, No. 132 LIGHT STREET WHARF,

BALTIMORE, MD.

BUILDING LUMBER, SHINGLES. ASH, OAK and WALNUT.

LIME, BRICKS, SASH & MILL WORK. oct-12t

NOAH WALKER & CO.

#### OBLEBRATED CLOTHI

OF BALTIMORE, MD.

Announce the introduction of a plan of ordering

#### CLOTHING UNDERWEAR BY LETTER.

To which they call your special attention. They will send on application their improved and accurate RULES FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT, and a full line of samples from their immense stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Shirtings, &c., &c.

A large and well-assorted stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING always on hand, together with a full line of FURNISHING GOODS.

#### WALKER & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods, either Ready-Made or Made to Order.

165 and 167 W. BALTIMORE STREET, Baltimore, Md. oct-ly

OR SALE

#### A VALUABLE AND ATTRACTIV FARM ON TIDE WATER, VA.

The subscriber offers for sale his Farm in Northumbe land Co., Va., comprising about 1600 ACRES OF LAND situated on the Potomac and Cone Rivers. All the Farm is river-bottom land, adapted to grain and grass culture, is river-bottom land, adapted to grain and grass culture, and particularly desirable for trucking and fruit raising—the soil being well suited for all kinds of vegetables as well as the staple crops. There are 1,000 acres arable land, the balance in valuable timber of all kinds. At tached to the Farm are invaluable Oyster coves, noted as producing the finest Oysters of this section. There is a wharf on the property and three steamers from Baltimore and Washington land there every week, with the prospect of a daily line to Point Lookout, Md—12 miles across the Potomac—upon the completion of the Southern Md. R. R. The time either from Baltimore or Washington only 8 hours. The improvements consist of a seroes the Potomac—upon the completion of the Southern Md. R. R. The time either from Baltimore or Washington only 8 hours The improvements consist of a good BRICK DWELLING of four rooms, smoke, dairy goed BRICK DWELLING of four rooms, smoke, dairy and ponitry houses, barn, granafy and corn cribs, and three outbuildings, of four rooms each, for laborers. The whole place is under good chestnut fencing, and thoroughly drained. The Farm will be sold entire, or if found desirable will be divided into parcels of, svy, 50 acres, more or less. It is well situated for such division, and, it that event, will offer very superior inducements to purchasers. Terms will be made liberal. Parties desiring to inspect the land can take the steamers either at Battimore or Washington, and ind on the Farm.

For further particulars, address the Editors of the "American Farmer." Battimore or Farms.

"American Farmer," Baltimore, or
DR. JAMES SMITH,

Heathsville, Northumberland Co., Va.

#### The GERRISH CABINET ORGANS.

In Imperial Cases, with flexible sliding cover,

New style, and Superior in Tone and Touch to all other Organs. At very low prices Send for Circulars and Price List to JAMES M DEEMS, Agent, corner Baltimore and Paca streets, over the People's Bank, Baltiмови, Мр



GUNS AND PISTOLS, SPORTSMEN'S GOODS. Guns neatly Stocked and Repaired at

No. 116 PRATT STREET,

One door from South st., [sep 6t] BALTIMORE, MD,

Cures ULCERATED, BLEEDING, ITCHING and BLIND PILES in a few days. First application gives relief. Try it and be cured. Price \$1 per bottle. Can be sent

For sale only by

net-3t

E. G. EDWARDS. 57 South Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

#### MORO PHILLIPS'

GENUINE IMPROVED

#### SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. STANDARD GUARANTEED.

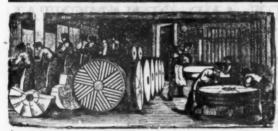
Reduced in p: ice, and improved in quality by the addition of Potash. This article is already too well known to require any comments upon its Agricultural value. Thirteen years' experience has fully demonstrated to the agricultural community its fasting qualities on all crops, and the introduction of Potash gives it additional value. PRICE \$50 PER TON, 2000 LBS. Piscount to Dealers.

## PHUINE.

SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO. Patented April 29, 1860. Manufactured by MORO PHILLIPS. PRICE \$50 PER TON, 2000 L88. Discount to Dealers. For sale at Manufacturer's Depots:

110 S. DELAWARE AV., Philadelphia, Pa. 95 SOUTH STREET, Baltimore, Md.

Pamphlets mailed free on application. And by Dealers in general throughout the country. MORO PHILLIPS, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer. ap ly



## MORBIS & TRIMBLE

Proprietors of the old original

#### Baltimore Burr Millstone Works.

Established 1815, Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers

French Burr and other MILLSTONES.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

or cut to order, and sent by express to any Station on Steamboat or NERR BRAND, by the piece or cut to order, and sent by express to an SMUT MACHINES, BELTING and Mill Furnishing Goods generally

WEST FALLS AVENUE, NEAR PRATT STREET BRIDGE.

ap-12t

#### BALTIMORE

## RETORT AND FIRE BRICK WORKS. GEORGE C. HICKS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## CLAY RETORTS, TILES, FIRE BRICK,

## Drain and Sewer Pipe, Stove Lining, &c.

Munufactory, Locust Point, Balto. Office, 4 S. Holliday St.

## DANA BICKFORD'S

Perfection in work and simplicity of construction have been attained in this Machine. It knits both circular and flat web attained in this Machine. It knitz both circular and flat web with perfect selvage edge, making a perfect hand-sitich. It narrows and widens, knitting heels and toes of stockings to perfection, with ribbed or plain sitch, and is a Crocheting as well as Knitting Machine. It makes all the intricate fancy sitches of the crocheting-needle better than hand-work. It is so simple that a child can operate it, and the rapidity of its work is truly wonderful—20.000 sitches per minute. This Machine has carried the FIRST PRIZE at the Maryland State Fair, Maryland institute, and Virginia State Fair, hard was the principal attraction at all of them. They are more valuable in the family than the Sewing Machine. Price, \$25 and \$35. Send for Circulars. Agents wanted in every part of Maryland. Liberal terms. Address

J. A. HAMILTON, General Agent for Maryland,

47 NORTH CHARLES STREET, Baltimore. may-tf

#### THE CHAMPION

## FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE EARTH CLOSET.

Having selected the new CHAMPION as being the

Having selected the new Champion as being the very best and cheapest Earth Closet made, and accepted the Agency of it, I am now ready to furnish the public with 5 styles.

No farmer or person living in villages can afford to be without the Earth Closet. Looked at in the light of convenience, comfort and economy, it is far beyond the water closet, having all the advantages of the city water closet and none of its disadvantages, being perfectly without odor.

Send for Price List and Circular to

#### J. A. HAMILTON. 47 N. Charles street.

BALTIMORE.

## STRATTON'S

## GENTS' FINE FURNISHING GOODS

DRESS SHIRTS A SPECIALTY.

No. 161 WEST BALTIMORE STREET.

Four doors above the old stand and two doors below Noah Walker & Co.'s,

oct-1y

BALTIMORE, MD,

FRUIT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, PLANTS, &c.

AT PRICES LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.

#### APPLE TREES, 5 to 8 feet,

Of best varieties, suited to climate of the South-10 cents each, \$8 per 100.

Standard Pear-\$30 per 100. Plums-\$20 per 100.

Apricots-all extra fine stock-\$15 per 100.

Cherry, Nectarine and Orange Quince Trees.

Raspberry, Strawberry and Gooseberry Plants.

A No. 1 stock of Houghton Gooseberry at \$30 per 1000.

Currants, Grape Vines and Rhubarb.

An immense stock of Conover's ASPARAGUS at \$3 per 1000.

Shade Trees, Evergreens and Flowering Shrubs in great variety, at prices too low to publish.

APPLE SEEDLINGS-1 year No. 1, \$4 per 1000.

MAZZARD CHERRY SEEDLINGS-1 year Extra, \$7 per 1000.

Together with many other Seedlings and Novelties-to learn more of which send for "Price List"-free to all.

oct-3t

J. W. KERR, Denton, Caroline Co., Md.

Save Twenty Per Cent. by Buying

BREECH AND MUZZLE LOADING.

Selected by one of our firm in Europe from most reliable manufacturers, GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

FROM

POULTNEY, TRIMBLE & CO., IMPORTERS.

No. 200 W. BALTIMORE STREET, Baltimore, Md. Send for DESCRIPTIVE PRICE-LIST.

## ORCHILLA GUANO, AA, A TRUE BIRD GUANO.

Rich in Phosphates and Alkaline Salts.

From Orchilla Island in the Carribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, Lat. 11° 50' N., Lon. 66° 14' W.

Packed in Good Bags, 167 lbs. each, 12 to the Ton, \$30 per Ton, Cash.

B. M. RHODES & CO., Agents for the Sale of Orchilla Guano,

Office, 82 SOUTH ST., below Corn Exchange,

july-1y

BALTIMORE.

## FERTILIZERS.

## STRICTLY PURE GROUND BONE.

Muriate Potash, Sulphate Potash, German Potash Salts, Nitrate Soda, Salt Cake, Nitre Cake, Sulphate Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, &c.

OIL VITRIOL & CHEMICALS FOR MAKING SUPERPHOSPHATES AND FERTILIZERS. R. J. BAKER & CO.,

jan-1y

Nos. 36 & 38 S. Charles st., Baltimore, Md.



We will purchase and have carefully shipped, by whatever mode of transportation may be

FERTILIZERS of every description sold in this market—and there is, probably, no other city in the Union which offers better facilities for this purpose. We will buy, and deliver from the Peruvian Agent's Warehouses, whenever, the order is sufficiently large to warrant it,

#### PERUVIAN GUANO.

Of the Chincha Island and Guanape brands; the various PHOSPHATIC GUANOS imported into this port; BONE DUST from the best manufacturers of this vicinity, or the cheaper kinds from a distance, as may be ordered by the purchaser;

Land Plaster, Oil Vitriol, and all Chemicals Required
In the manufacture of HOME MANURES or SUPERPHOSPHATES, from the most reliable factories

FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBBERY, Field, Garden and Flower SEEDS.

All kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and MACHINERY at manufacturers' prices. Likewise,

Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, &c.,
Of the improved breeds. In this vicinity, in some particular kinds of stock, a better selection
can be made than elsewhere, and special attention will be given to buying and forwarding such animals as may be ordered.

TERMS CASH (or its equivalent.) SAML. SANDS & SON, No. 9 North st., near Baltimore st., Baltimore, Md.

## IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

## J. G. HEWES'

Ammoniated Bone Super-Phosphate of Lime,

Manufactured and Sold by JOHN G. HEWES, Office and Warehouse, 370 WEST PRATT ST., BALTIMORE, MD. (uly-ly Also, PERUVIAN GUANO, and Bones of all grades.

## WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO.



#### OF NEW YORK.

CYRUS CURTISS......PRESIDENT. Assets January 1, 1873... .. \$3,426,203 27 Liabilities-Cash reserved for Policies,

\$2,913,102 00 70,141 74

Liabilities for claims due, 2.983,243 74

> SURPLUS..... \$442,959 53

PLAN OF BUSINESS.

Premiums required in Cash.

Dividends are non forfeitable and are paid in Cash.

Assets are held in Cash Policies are paid in Cash.

The first question for a prudent man to ask, in determining the merits of an insurance Company, should be: is it trustworthy and responsible? The entire history of this Company has shown that its solidity is unquestioned; no imputation to the discredit of its management having ever been uttered.

DAN'L GRANT EMORY,

Manager for Maryland and District of Columbia, my-1y 324 ST. PAUL STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

## B. T. HYNSON & SONS,

Paper Hangings and Window Shades. WINDOW AWNINGS. MOSQUITO AND FLY-NETS.

Wall Papers and Window Shades of all grades and styles. Workmen sent to all parts of the country. Just received a choice assortment of different styles. Venitian Blinds made and repaired.

> B. T HYNSON & SONS. No. 54 N. Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.

#### LEWIS TUDOR & CO.,

NO. 44 LIGHT STREET, Third door below Lombard st ..

#### BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of GRAIN, BUITER, EGGS, CHEESE, Green and Dried FBUITS, Vegetables and Country Produce generally. Also, an assortment of reliable FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS con-stantly on hand. Consignments solicited and prompt remar-ly

## EDW'D J. EVANS & CO..

YORK, PENN'A.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,

HORTICULTURAL GOODS. CATALOGE ES MAILED TO APPLICANTS. aug-61 JOHN D. HAMMOND.

HENRY A. ANTHONY.

## JOHN D. HAMMOND & CO.

## Saddle, Harness, Trunk and Collar Manufacturers.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

361 W. Baltimore Street, opposite "Eutaw House," BALTIMORE.

## A. E. WARNER,

Manufacturer of

## Silver Ware, Rich Jewelry,

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Ware.

Importer and Dealer in

Diamonds, Fine Watches, Silver Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Fancy Articles, &c.

No. 135 W. BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

FINE BRONZES AND OPERA GLASSES. SOLID SILVER WARE OF OUR OWN
je-ly MANUFACTURE.

## HARRINGTON & MILLS,

No. 140 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Manufacturers and Importers of

## Fine Furniture, Looking Glasses, Gilt Frames, Curtains and Draperies.

We call particular notice to our large stock of CANE FURNITURE, embracing Chairs, Tables, Lounges, &c., &c.; being particularly suitable for country residences, and adapted, from its lightness and coolness, for Southern latitudes.

A large stock of Fine Furniture constantly on hand and made to order. je-ly.

## MARYLAND BRITANNIA

AND

## GOLD AND SILVER PLATE WORKS. ESTABLISHED 1850.

WM. HOLMES,

Repairing and Replating done so as to look equal to new ware.

may-1y

## STANDARD SCALES.

## FAIRBANKS'



## HAY, STOCK & CATTLE SCALES

## CAUTION!

The well-earned reputation of our SCALES has induced the makers of imperfect Balances to offer them as "Fairbanks' Scales," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subject to fraud and imposition. If such makers were capable of constructing good Scales they would have no occasion to borrow our name.

### BUY ONLY THE GENUINE FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

STOCK SCALES, COAL SCALES, HAY SCALES, DAIRY SCALES, PLATFORM SCALES, COUNTER SCALES, &c.

## FOR SALE ALSO,

## ALARM CASH DRAWER

Till-Tapping Prevented!

EVERY DRAWER WARRANTED!

EVERY MERCHANT SHOULD USE THEM.



BALDWIN'S

Sold at all Fairbanks' Scale Warehouses.

## FAIRBANKS & CO.,

No. 166 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.



Owners and Manufacturers

OF THE

Hew Iceland Refrigerator.

# HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

FORWARDED AND PACKED

WITH

GREAT CARE

20 N. CHARLES ST.

Importers of CHINA, GLASS, TABLE CUTLERY,
FAMILY HARDWARE, PLATED GOODS,
and Dealers in TIN, WOODEN and JAPANNEJ WARE and KITCHEN
FURNITURE of every

WATER COOLERS of our own make. ICE-CREAM FREEZERS of the most approved kinds. PATENT ICE PITCHERS, all qualities, and each warranted to be as represented.

New and Beautiful Patterns of

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

TABLE GLASSWARE.
WHISKEY, BRANDY AND
WINE DECANTERS,

SINGLY AND IN SETTS.

BOWLS, DISHES, CELERY STANDS, &c.

Our arrangements made in person with the leading manufacturers in Europe and this country, and having resident agents in France and England, give us every advantage in obtaining our supplies; manufacturing the common class of goods, such as

TIN AND JAPANNED WARE;

Buying entirely for cash; with a thorough knowledge of the business in all its details; purchasers may rest assured that we can and will supply their wants as favorably and upon as good terms as any house in New York or elsewhere.

We respectfully solicit a visit and an examination: goods and prices. ap-ly

## MONUMENT IRON WORKS.

DENMEAD & SON,

Corner North and Monument Sts., Baltimore, Md.

MANUFACTURERS OF STATIONARY AND PORTABLE

Steam Engines & Boilers

Of all Sizes.

DAVID'S PATENT PULVERIZING MILLS, for Guanos, Bones, Ores, Clays; also Flour Making.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

ap-1y

## ESTABLISHED 1839.

## TO FARMERS, PLANTERS and GARDENERS!

# PURE GROUND BONE,

MANUFACTURED BY

## JOHN BULLOCK & SON,

P.O. Box 636. Washington Road, Balto., Md.

## PACKED IN BARRELS OR BAGS, \$45 PER TON.

For the past thirty years we have been engaged in the manufacture of PURE GROUND BONE, our crude stock being gathered daily from the Butchers here, with whom we have yearly contracts. Having recently added additional and improved machinery, we are now prepared to fill all orders in our line with promptness and despatch. Would respectfully call attention to the annexed certificate:

BALTIMORE, March 1st, 1873.

Messrs. John Bullock & Son, Baltimore, Md.

Gents—The following is the result of an analysis of your Ground Bone:

Moisture determined at 212° Fahrenheit.

Moisture Matter

5.44
Organic Matter

59.16
Containing Nitrogen, 4.47 per cent., equal to Ammonia, 5.42 per cent.

Inorganic Matter

55.40
Containing Phosphoric Acid, 22.15 pr cent., equal to Bone Phos. of Lime, 48.35 per cent.

Alumina, Oxide of Iron, and Carbonate and Fluoride of Lime not determined.

Insoluble Residue, 3.61 per cent.

I am pleased to state that this is one of the richest and most available forms of Phosphate of Lime and Ammonia that can be found for agricultural purposes. The per centage of valuable ingredients named is in excess of the generality of fertilizers now being offered for sale.

Respectfully, &c., P. B. WILSON,

oct-1y

Analytical and Consulting Chemist,

100.00

## Short-Horns

FOR SALE.

Having largely increased my herd by recent purchases and importations, I am now prepared to fill orders for BHORTHORNS of either sex. I am now using in my Herd the 'Bates' Bull 'Sixth Earl of Oxford' '9984; the pure Booth Bull "Royal Briton" (27.351); the Booth Bull "Lord Abraham" 11,223; the Princess Bull Lord Mayor 6,989. This gives me a combination of the best SHORTHORN blood in the world. I have Calves the get of Fourth Duke of Geneva 7,931; Plantagenet 8,795 Salamander 9,046, &c., &c., &c.

I also breed BERKSHIBE PIGS, and have some very superior young Pigs for sale. I can ship animals to any part of the country with ease, as my farm is on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohlo Railroad, 15 miles from Washington and 25 miles from Pashington and 25 miles Baltimore, and all way trains step directly at my place.

Royal Sariton will serve a few cows other than my own at \$250 each—no charge for keep. I shall be pleased to show the stock to all persons interested. Send for cata-

CHAS. E. COFFIN, Muirkirk, Prince George's co., Md.

#### FERRETS FOR SALE

Ferrets, for Rat catching, from imported stock, price \$10 each, or \$20 per pair, boxed and delivered at Express Office. Apply to

my-12t

CHAS. E. COFFIN, Muirkirk, Prince George's Co., Md.

#### Guano Guano!

C. W. BURGESS & SON, No. 166 North Gay street, Baltimore, DEALERS IN

MEXICAN AND PERUVIAN GUANO. Phosphates, &c., and

FERTILIZERS OF ALL KINDS.

Mexican Guano a Specialty,

Which they offer for sale at the lowest market rates. From the satisfaction expressed as to the quality of the Fertilisers furnished by us we feel confident that we can give the purchaser the full value of his money. Give us a call before purchasing.

Country Produce bought and sold.

ALSO, GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS. feb-ly

## AGENTS WANTED

For the Beckwith Sewing Machine, in every county in Eastern Pennsylvania, Southern New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware. Address

ect-tf

AVERILL BARLOW, 45 South Second st., Philad'a, Pa.

#### SMITH & CURLETT,

Steam Soap and Candle Works,

PERFUMED CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAPS, ADAMANTINE & TALLOW CANDLES.

Cor. Holliday and Pleasant Sts.,

BALTIMORE, Md. feb-ly

#### GUANO! GUANO!!

We have constantly on hand a No. 1 GUANAPE PERU-VIAN GUANO, which we offer for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at Agents' Warehouse at Point or uptown.

#### Bone Dust and Bone Flour,

which, by analysis, is the best bone offered for sale in this market.

#### AA, A, B&C MEXICAN GUANO,

which we offer for sale at low prices. Give us a call before purchasing.

ROB'T TURNER & SON.

43 and 46 S. Frederick St.

FIELD SEED of best quality always on hand.

#### VIRGINIA LANDS. UPPER JAMES REAL ESTATE AGENCY. BY WILLIAM HOLMAN,

CARTERSVILLE, Va.

Who offers for sale upwards of 12,000 acres of Land, lying in one of the most desirable regions of Eastern Virginia.

Catalogues sent on application.

my-tf

## M. PERINE & SONS.

Manufacturers of

Flower Pots, Stone and Earthenware, Also, FIRE BRICK for COAL STOVES.

POTTERIES and SALES ROOM. No. 711 & 713 W. BALTIMORE ST.

Baltimore, Md.

Fowl Fountains of all sizes always on hand. mar-12t

## Jno. W. Wilson & Sons,



AND MANUFACTURERS OF Sashes, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Handrails, Newels, Balusters, and other

Building Materials—on hand at reduced prices. 333 SOUTH EUTAW STREET.

Corner Cross st.

[sep-ly]

BALTIMORE, MD.

-



USE AUTOMATIC BEE FEEDERS.

IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED.

Send for Circular. E. J. PECK, Linden, N. J.

# GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

17 N. Charles Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Buy one of their improved

# "LOCK STITCH" or "ELASTIC STITCH" Sewing Machines,

THE VERY BEST IN USE.

They combine the elements of

BEAUTY,

DURABILITY,
SIMPLICITY AND
USEFULNESS.

Either style embodies all the latest and most useful attachments and improvements.

## The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company,

Is the only Company that afford the purchaser a Choice of Stitch.

They make Two Distinct Machines,

"Elastic" and "Lock-Stitch."

SALESROOMS,-17 N. CHARLES STREET,

BALTIMORE.

Scasonable Agricultural Implements & Machinery.

## R. SINCLAIR & CO.,

62 LIGHT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

## FARM MACHINERY

AND

## Agricultural Implements

AND GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF

## GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS, &c.,

Offer for sale a large stock of

LABOR-SAVING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY,
Including in part, as particularly suitable for the coming Harvest,

The "Advance Mower" or "Improved Monitor,"

The simplest, strongest and most efficient Mower in the country.

The "New Yorker" Self-Rake Reaper and Mower and Reaper only.

Reapers of the most approved and Improved Patterns always on hand.

Ithica Sulky Self-Discharging Hay and Grain Rake, the best in use. "Philadelphia" Hand and Horse Mowers,

Rogers' Patent Harpoon Horse Hay Rake.

"Buckeye" Sulky Cultivator, for Corn, Tobacco and Cotton.

SINCLAIR'S SOUTHERN IRON BRACE GRAIN CRADLES.

HAY TEDDERS, most approved patterns.

THOMAS' SMOOTHING HARROWS, for cultivating Corn, &c.

Also an unusally large and varied stock of well known and thoroughly tested MACHINES and IMPLEMENTS, which we guarantee to give satisfaction to Farmers and Planters.

R. SINCLAIR & CO., 62 Light Street, Baltimore.

## THOS. NORRIS & SON

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

# Agricultural Implements Field and Garden Seeds, Fertilizers, &c.

Would call special attention to the following first-class Machines, &c.:

Westlinghouse Threshers and Cleaners.

Aultman & Taylor's Threshers and Cleaners.

Lever and Railway Horse Powers-most approved.

Van Wickle Wheat Fan. Price \$37.

American Cider Mill and Press—the best—\$40.

Our new Acme Plough.

## Bickford & Huffman Grain Drills,

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, and all kinds of Farming Tools. Fresh Field and Garden Seeds, Pure Ground Bone and other Fertilizers.

## CUCUMBER PUMPS,

WITH PORCELAIN LINED IRON CYLINDERS.

We are prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, the best and cheapest Cucumber Pumps in the country, to suit all purposes, from the small cistern to the deepest well.

Send for Descriptive Circular and Price List.

THOMAS NORRIS & SON, 141 Pratt st., Baltimore, Md.

For Harvest, 1878.
W. A. WOOD'S WORLD-RENOWNED

## SELF RAKE REAPER,

WITH AND WITHOUT MOWING ATTACHMENT.

## W. A. WOOD'S MOWING MACHINES,

Universally acknowledged as good as, if not superior to, any others in use. The above Machines have taken more FIRST PREMIUMS in this country and in Europe than any other Reaping and Mowing Machines extant. Send for Descriptive Circulars. For sale by

THOMAS NORRIS & SON, Agents, 141 Pratt street, Baltimore, Md.

may-1v



## PENNSYLVANIA Agricultural Works,

YORK, Pa.

#### B. FARQUHAR, MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR.

The Pennsylvania Agricultural Works is one of the most extensive establishments of its kind in the United States. It is furnished with improved Machinery, Foundry, Forging Rooms, Planing and Sawing Mills, Lumber Yard, &c., complete within itself. It is situated among the great Iron, Coal and Lumber fields, which form the basis of all manufacturing; and I would respectfully call the attention of the public to these advantages, confident of meriting an extended patronage.

The following are among the specialties:

## AGRICULTURAL STEELS, PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, HORSE RAKES, PLOW HANDLES, THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE POWERS. &c.

#### POWERS. HORSE

The Horse Power is one of the most important implements, and probably the most difficult to keep in order; too much care, therefore, cannot be used in selecting the very best. I have long made the manufacture of Horse Powers a specialty, and can safely recommend my improved Iron Geared Powers to be all that I claim for them.

#### FAROUHAR'S CLIMAX HORSE POWER.

For Threshing, Ginning and General Farm Use,

ranks first; being the result of many years' labor, "practice with soience," and the expenditure of thousands of dollars in experimenting.

It is remarkable for its light draft, simplicity, great strength and durability. It is fitted up with as much care as a piece of cotton machinery or steam engine, and will last as long. The rule, the "best is the cheapest," applies with special force to Horse Powers.

## E PELTON OR TRIPLE GEARED IRON POWER.

This well known power is noted for its strength, cheapness and general efficiency. Like the Climax, the gearing is all secured in an iron frame, and is uninjured by the weather. The pinions are made of chilled iron, and no pains are spared to make it a first-class, cheap power.



### Improved Railway Horse Powers, Threshers and Separators,

Have been a specialty with me for many years, and those who favor me with their orders may rely upon getting a machine which will run as light, waste less grain, and give more general satisfaction than any offered

#### PLOW HANDLES.

Having improved Blanchard machinery for the manufacture of Plow Handles upon an extensive scale, I can supply first quality Handles, side bent to order for any pattern of plow. For further particulars, address

A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

PATENT SAFETY STEAM
BOILERS.

PATENT SAFETY STEAM
BOILERS.

WATER WHEEL.

PORTABLE ATIONARY

CAND STATIONARY

SAW & GRIST MILLS

MILL GEARING, SHAFTING, PULLEYS
& HANGERS, MANUFACTURED BY

Power Pledged Equal to any Overshot.



OVER 6,000

Now in Use.

oct-1y



POOLE & HUNT.

Send for Circulars & BALTIMORE, MP

## CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES

Of every description, from highest to lowest prices, of most beautiful finish. Also, TOYS and FANCY GOODS.

No. 224 West Baltimore street.

Also, GEO. W. MOWBRAY.

Dr. Hampton's Vegetable Tineture, For the cure of all Chronic Complaints. See certificates of cures at principal office,

No. 224 W. Baltimore street, 3 doors east of Charles street, oct-3t GEO. W. MOWBRAY. TREES AND PLANTS.

## ROSEBANK NURSERIES.

Govanstown, Balto. co., Md.

We invite the attention of Planters and Amateur Cultivators, to our complete stock of the following:

PEARS, Standard and Dwarf.

APPLES, Standard and Dwarf.

CHERRIES, Standard and Dwarf.

PEACHES, PLUMS, and GRAPE VINES, together with other SMALL FRUITS of popular kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS and SHRUBS, with ROSES in great variety. A large stock of choice GERANIUMS, VERBENAS, and

other bedding out plants.

75 to 100,000 two and three year old OSAGE ORANGE HEDGE PLANTS.

ORDERS by mail promptly attended to.

Catalogues forwarded on application.

sep-tf W. D. BRACKENRIDGE.

## TO COTTON GROWERS.

J. J. TURNER & CO'S

## AMMONIATED PERPHOSPHATE

ANALYSIS.

Ammonia,		-	-	-		-			-	2.83
Soluble Phos	phat	e of	Lin	ae,			-	-		29.51
Bone Phosph	ate	of L	ime			-	-		-	10.67

Composed of the most concentrated materials, it is

## Richer in Ammonia and Soluble Phosphates

THAN ANY OTHER FERTILIZER SOLD.

Uniform quality guaranteed. Fine and dry, in excellent order for drilling. Packed in bags.

PRICE \$50 PER TON.

J. J. TURNER & CO.,

nov-3t

42 Pratt street, Baltimore, Md.





## KELLER PATENT GRAIN, SEED AND FERTILIZER DRILL.

We call the especial attention of all desirons of purchasing a drill this season to the above, and assure them that it is as its name implies—"The Best."
We claim for it Superiority—1st. In point of operation, being perfectly accurate in the distribution of Grain, Seed and Fertilisers. 2d. In principle of Construction. 3d. In Material: 4th. In Finish. 5th. In Simplicity and Ease of Management. 6th. In Durability.

It has the "Keller Patent Sowing Arrangement," which is the only perfect force-feed made, and sows any quan-

It has the "Keller Patent Sowing Arrangement," which is the only perfect force feed made, and sows any quantity of Seed desired to the screw with accentary.

Ilas Spring Hoes, and drills among stumps, stones, roots, and rough and uneven ground without interruption in its working arrangement, and with equal regularity under all circumstances.

Is regulated to sow either shallow or deep, and changeable by Lever, either straight or sig-sag, while in motion. The Patent Axle renders it the most steady and easiest running Drill, and it is at the same time self greating.

The Guano Attachment is perfect in every respect, with Reverse Feeders and Stirrers, works with perfect accurateness and guaranteed not to choke, adhere or pack. Grass Seed Attachment is placed behind the drill and hoes, hence no interference with the even distribution of the seed.

We solicit an examination of this Brill by all who intend buying.

Have also the Empire Thresher and Cleaner, with most approved Sweep Power, for 6, 8 and 10 horses. Steam Threshers and Portable Engines, Double-geared Railway Powers with Patent Governor; Combined Peerless Thresher and Cleaner. Also, Hickok Patent Portable Cider Mill and Presses, Hutchinson's Wine Mill and Press, Agricultural Machinery and Implements generally, Field and Garden Seeds, Fertilisers, Re.

GRIFFITH, BAKER & BRYAN.

sep- t

41 & 43 N. Paca Street, Baltimore, Md.

# CANFIELD, BRO. & CO. WATCHES, BIAMONDS AND RICH JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

American, English and Swiss WATCHES, GOLD. JET. TORTOISE SHELL. CORAL AND VULCANITE

JEWELRY.

CLOCKS AND BRONZES, LEATHER GOODS,

Fans, Opera Glasses and Fancy Goods.

THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.

PREMIUMS FOR AGRICULTURAL FAIRS FURNISHED.

BADGES AND MEDALS FOR COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS A SPECIALTY. WATCHES CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

CANFIELD, BRO. & CO.,

july-1y

Corner Baltimore and Charles streets, Baltimore, Md.

## V. O. EARECKSON.

## LUMBER DEALER,

West Falls Avenue, first Yard South of Pratt St. Bridge.

Building Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Palings, FENCING, &c.

LIME, BRICKS, SASH, DOORS AND MILL WORK,
may-ly

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

## Important! PORTABLE GAS! PORTABLE GAS!

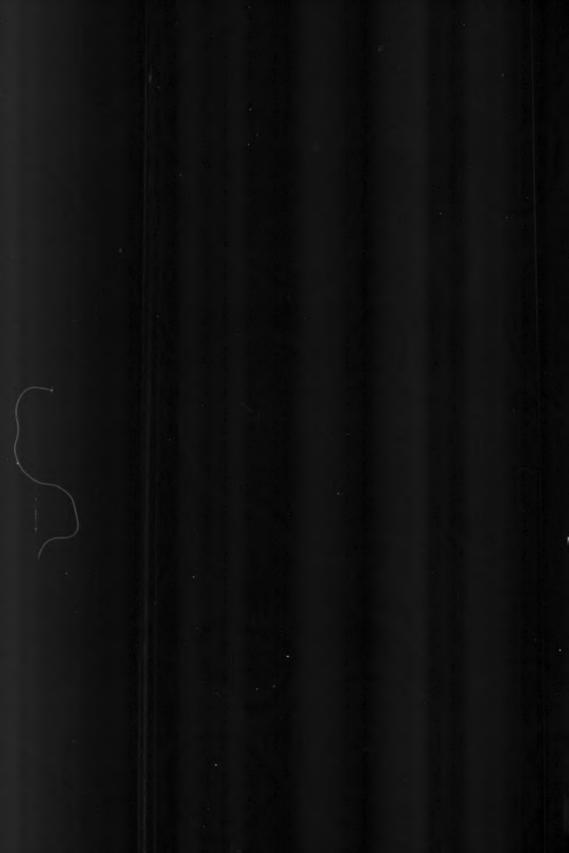
Kuster's Non-Explosive Gaslight Fluid!

Cheapest, Safest and best Light in the World, giving a light equal to Coal Gas at the cost of one-half cent per hour! The lighting of CHURCHES, HALLS and STORES a SPECIALTY. The Petroleum Fluid Stove is found superior in the satisfactory and rapid manner in which it does its work—always ready and under momentary control. For Broiling Steak, Fish or Game it is unsurpassed. For Baking of Bread, Cakes and Pies, no oven with any other fuel in the world equals it. Call and see for yourselves.

C. F. KUSTER, Successor to F. G. PALMER, and late U. S. Portable Gaslight Co.,

No. 9 South Gay street, Baltimore, Maryland





## JOSHUA THOMAS,

DEALER IN

FRENCH BURR, ESOPUS, and other MILL STONES, BELTING, SMUT MACHINES AND MILL MACHINERY, etc.

Prices Low and Goods Unexcelled.

Parties in want of MILL FURNISHING GOODS will consult their interest by sending for my Price List before purchasing elsewhere.

Also General Agent for the World Renowned

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER, Sweepstakes Thresher and Cleaner, HAGERSTOWN WHEEL HORSE RAKE, CLOVER HULLER, &c.

nov-6t

No. 35 North street, Baltimore, Md.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

## LARMOUR & CO.,

DEALERS IN

## GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

Triple Plated Ware, Clocks, Bronzes, &c.

Agents for the American Watch Co. of Waltham.

In our stock can be found WATCHES from the most celebrated makers of EUROPE as well as from the widely known American factories; JEWELRY of every description, in

## DIAMONDS, PEARLS, CAMEOS, &c.

SOLID SILVER WARE of chastest styles, suitable for Wedding Presents and for Prizes for Agricultural and Horticultural Societies; SILVER PLATED WARE of the best manufacture; Fine Table Cutlery, &c.

Also Agents for the celebrated "DIAMOND" SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, the most perfect in the world.

(Sign of the Big Clock.) LARMOUR & CO.,
195 W. Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

WATCHES and JEWELRY repaired in the best manner, and warranted.

may-ly

# THE NEW LIGHT-RUNNING







## SEWING MACHINE

HAS JUST BEEN AWARDED THE

Highest Premium!

AT THE

Vienna Exposition,
FOR ITS SUPERIOR SEWING AND STITCHING!

GENERAL OFFICE FOR THE STATES OF

MARYL'ND, VIRGINIA, NO. CAROLINA, SO. CAROLINA: 38 N. Charles-st.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

AGENTS WANTED in every County of the above States.

Liberal inducements and large pay to energetic men.

Wagons furnished and no Capital required.

Machines Sold on Easy Terms.

